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## Official Basket Ball Guide

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Edited by  
LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

CONTAINS THE NEW RULES FOR 1899

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NEW YORK CHICAGO





# Official Basket Ball Rules

as adopted by the

Amateur Athletic Union

and the

Young Men's Christian Association  
Athletic League of North  
America

With a History of Basket Ball, by T. J. Browne

Edited by Luther Gulick, M. D.

For publication by the  
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# BASKET BALL CO-OPERATING COMMITTEE.

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## EDITORIAL



The function of the rules committee is not only to consider and adopt rules that shall be ideally the best, but the rules committee must, by carefully weighing the evidence and acquaintance with the field, formulate that which represents the best judgment of the players of the country; for games are not chiefly the product of makers of rules. Each game has its own evolution, that is somewhat independent of the rules, for we always find, even in the most strictly enforced athletic games, that the actual playing rules do not and cannot conform exactly to the printed rules. Precedent in the interpretation of rules always will and must have its place. This represents the evolution of the game itself, and it is the business of the rules committee to understand and formulate this unconscious development of the game, as well as to endeavor to meet the evils that this evolution inevitably will bring to the front. To formulate and bring to consciousness that which already exists in fact, but unrecognized, is thus a large function of the rules committee. This statement regarding the duties of the committee must be clearly understood, otherwise it will not be possible to understand clearly why certain things are done and other things are not done by the committee.

The season of 1887 and 1888 still further developed the four games or styles of play, the beginnings of which were seen in the previous years. These we may call the cage game, the dribbling game, the recreative game and the passing game.

The cage game has its present headquarters in New Jersey. Its distinctive features are that immediately surrounding the field of play is a wire net, so that the field of play is a large cage, balls never going out of bounds and the play being interrupted only for fouls, and these being called only for flagrant violation of the rules. The characteristics of the game are such as one

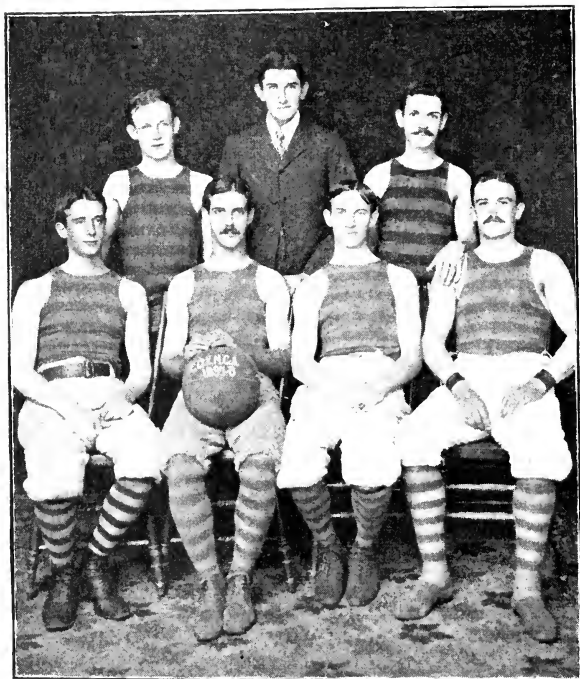


FITCHBURG (MASS.) Y.M.C.A. BASKET BALL TEAM.



would infer: First, extreme rapidity. There are no breaks. The ball is in play of the most rapid character from the moment the game is opened until the finish. The ball is in sight all the time. Such a game cannot fail to be interesting to the spectators and exhausting to the players. It need not result in the extreme roughness that some have attributed to this style of playing, but it demands that the men shall be very well trained and able to stand a more severe physical test than is demanded by lacrosse or football, for during the forty minutes of playing there will not average more than one minute in ten of opportunity for rest. We anticipate that this game will be adopted by professional teams for the purpose of exhibition to the public, but that it is too severe for ordinary teams to play, and that the physical disadvantages of the game to the player are such as not to warrant its being played except where extraordinary facilities obtain for the training and care of the men. There is nothing in the rules to differentiate between this game and the others. Both are played under the same conditions, excepting for the limitation of the field by the cage.

The dribbling game has been developed to such an extent as to somewhat overshadow the original purpose of the game and its more legitimate play. Dribbling as now carried on is done almost exclusively by men catching the ball with both hands, bouncing it on the floor and running rapidly toward the opponents' goal. A heavy man who is a rapid runner by this means can generally succeed in getting down the field and having a try for the opponents' goal, no matter what the opposition may be. We are not now discussing the legitimate dribbling, rolling the ball on the floor with one hand or batting it with one hand on the floor. The greater part of the roughness that has been complained of during the year has come from this illegitimate dribbling, there being no way to stop a man progressing in this manner with the ball, except by deliberately getting in his path and being run down. It is generally recognized that this style of game must be restricted if the original form is to be retained. If the illegitimate dribbling is allowed, it is vir-



EASTERN DISTRICT Y.M.C.A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

tually granting that the intention of keeping the game free from so-called running with the ball is not feasible, and the necessary roughness of running with the ball, with its only available check of tackling the player, must be allowed. This might be a defensible position if the game was played outdoors, but as the field is indoors, where the falls are upon hard floors and in some cases against apparatus, it cannot be tolerated. See Rule XI., section 17, for details.

The third style of play that we have called the recreative game is ably championed by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard University, and by G. M. Martin, of Youngstown, Ohio. The game as advocated by these two gentlemen differs only in minor respects from each other, but differs in important respects from the game as now played. Each of them have issued rules, the intent of which is to render the game less severe, to allow more players to play, to lessen the spectacular element and increase the general interest among the players themselves. Removing the ball from an opponent's hand is a foul. This rule was carefully tried in the old days of basket ball, and the general conclusion was that the game was not nearly as good, and we feel that it would be a reversion to a type of game that had been thoroughly tried and abandoned to go back to the old rule.

Dr. Sargent advocates the division of the floor into three sections, the players in each section being required to remain in their own position, thus largely abolishing the massing of players and preventing its being possible for the game to be played by two or three star players.

Both styles of game allow an increased number of players, the one eight and the other nine. These games have been carefully considered, but it does not seem that they present any points of divergence from the present game that have not carefully been tried in the past and found inferior to the game as now played. There must be a certain balance between the spectacular element and the element of interest for players, and a certain balance to the amount of endurance demanded in the team; and, while we believe that the cage game is too severe, it does



McDermid	Arnott	Dr. Cook (Mgr.)	Williams
McMullen	Ruge (Capt.)	Sindell	

MINNEAPOLIS BASKET BALL TEAM.

not seem to us that the games as advocated by these two gentlemen demand enough from the players.

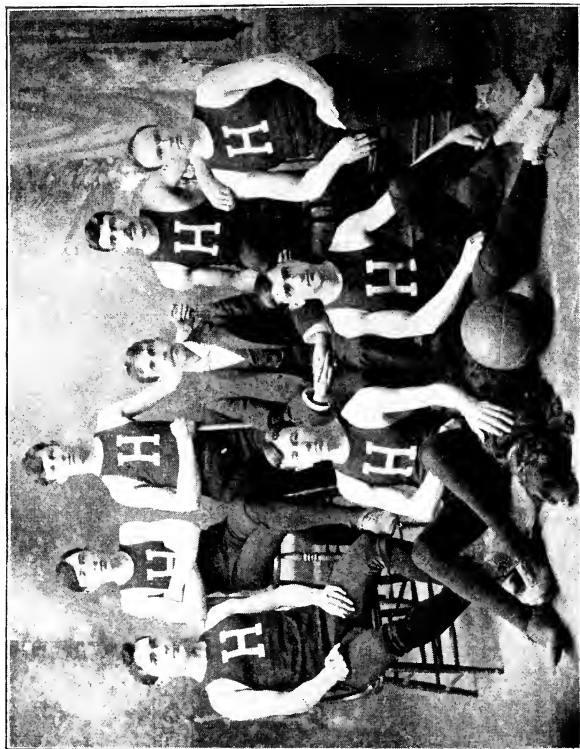
The fourth style of play is the passing game. This is the game as originally intended, and it has been adhered to by the majority of teams throughout the country. It needs no particular discussion at this point. We believe that the future of the game lies in the maintenance of its original intent. If the game is to be played by men of average weight and stature the tremendous handicap secured in any other game than the passing game by men of weight must be obviated.

The co-operating committee, whose names are given on page 4, consists of those who answered the request of the committee for suggestions in regard to the rules for this year. These suggestions have proven exceedingly valuable, and the committee is hereby given hearty thanks.

The history of basket ball, which comprises the chief new matter for this book, will be welcomed by all who are interested in the game. It is a scholarly statement of the origin of the game and will not need revision, inasmuch as references in all cases have been original sources of information. Mr. Brown has put all lovers of the game under a debt of gratitude to him for the careful work done in the preparation of this article. The basket ball organization, of which he speaks in this article, is being steadily carried forward. Nominations are already in hand for the committees. The organization will be pushed to a satisfactory completion in the early fall.

The team whose picture constitutes our frontispiece is the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association team, that won the annual championship of the year. They are to be congratulated upon having played an exceptionally strong game during the whole season.

There has been some complaint that the balls played with when away from home have varied so much in size and weight as to render the game more difficult. This has only been the case when the official ball has not been used, as the object in having an official ball is to overcome exactly this difficulty. Reference to Rule II, Section 3, will make this matter plain.



HOLYOKE Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

There has been more use of the official score blanks, sample page of which is given elsewhere in this book, than formerly. Wherever this has been systematically carried out it has resulted in a far more accurate track being kept of the quality of work done by each player throughout the season. It is heartily recommended to all who wish to play a scientific game.

In revising the rules the committee has felt that, so far as possible, no changes should be made, as great confusion results where there are annually many changes. There has been but a single important change this year, and this relates to dribbling the ball. It is anticipated that next year it will be time to make a thorough revision of the rules, having them greatly simplified, but explained somewhat by lengthy foot-notes. But it was deemed unwise to attempt this at present.

There have come in a large number of criticisms and suggestions in regard to officials not performing their duties. Some have recommended that the referee be given power to compel umpires to call fouls, or himself call fouls in case the umpires do not do their duties. These suggestions have been so much at variance with one another that it has been impossible to formulate any measure that would meet them all. But it is apparent that the chief difficulty would be obviated if the plain instructions of the rules were followed and non-partisan officials were used.

Neither referee nor umpires should be identified with either of the competing clubs or organizations. To carry out this rule involves difficulty, but it will avoid far more difficulty than it involves. Its obedience is heartily urged upon all who wish a clean game.

The most important suggestion for the year, but which has not received sufficient indorsement to warrant its being accepted at present, comes to us from Dayton, Ohio. It is that the duties of the referee and umpire be so readjusted as to give the referee complete power in regard to the ball and its immediate handling, thus, running with the ball, holding the ball, etc.; while holding players and roughnesses involving the person shall



YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE BASKET BALL TEAM.

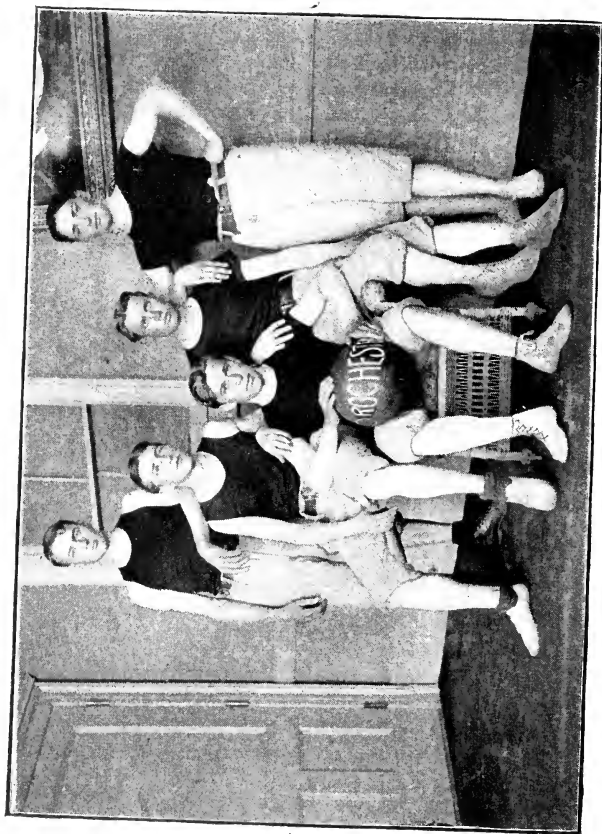


all be taken care of by the umpires. This suggestion is recommended to the careful attention of all players. It will be considered again next year, and a larger consensus of opinion in regard to it will be secured.

So far as we can estimate, the game has had a growth of about thirty per cent. during the year. It is growing at present rapidly in preparatory schools, and the indications are that during the coming year we shall see another large increase in its adoption. The game certainly fulfils conditions in regard to winter playing and an indoor athletic game that are not fulfilled by any other sport.

The committee will welcome all suggestions based upon experience in regard to revision of the rules or the composition of the hand-book next year.

LUTHER GULICK, Secretary.



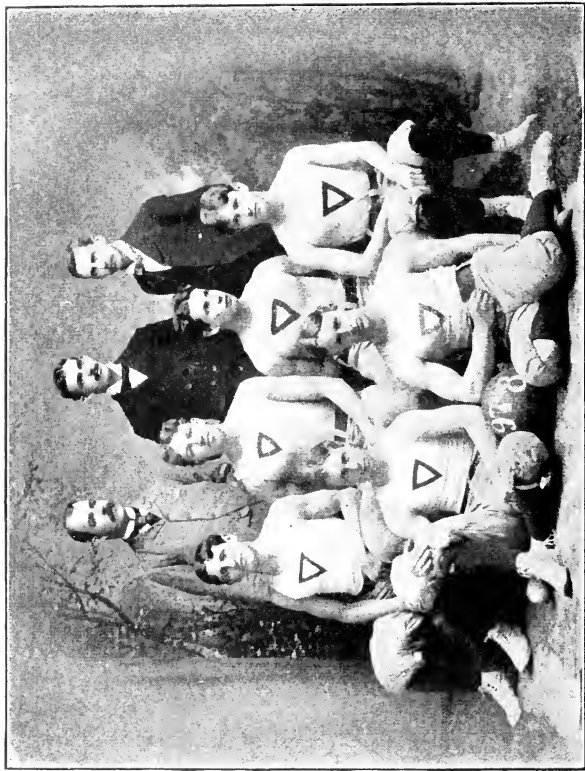
DeRoller   Tarrant   Maier   Lauer   Miller  
**ROCHESTER Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.**

# HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF BASKET BALL

*By T. J. Browne*

## OUTLINE.

- Invention of game.
- Spread—
  - "Physical Education," articles on game.
  - Carried by students from training school.
- Hartford's experience with the game.
- Discussion in "Era" on game.
- Philadelphia's failure with League.
- New York's failure with League.
- Attitude of Physical Directors' Conferences toward game.
- 1896 Conference passes clean sport resolutions.
- 1896 Western Conference.
- Dr. Chadwick's article in "Men," 1897.
- Resolutions passed by Conference of 1897.
- Steps leading to registration rule—
  - Hepbron's letter.
  - Degeneration of game.
  - A. A. U. and A. L. N. A. registration rule passed.
  - Philadelphia forms organization to fight A. A. U.
  - New basket ball organization formed.
- Results of investigation of effects of game as carried on by writer—
  - Attitude of physical directors.
  - Effects of game on membership of Associations.
  - Results of tournament plan compared with representative team plan.
  - Conclusions reached.
  - Bad results of representative team in Association.
  - Good results of representative team in Association.
  - Basket ball vs. class work.
  - Endurance of players who do regular corrective work.



Van Alstyne (Scorer)  
E. Moraller  
Egan  
Smith

Fuller (Mgr.)  
M. Moraller  
Long  
Heywood (Physical Director)  
Bonny

PLAINFIELD Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

Vitality of players on representative teams.

Comparative effects of rough and of clean games in attracting audiences—of tournament games and representative team games.

Prizes given.

Regulations compelling players to attend preliminary class.

Conclusion.



## Bibliography on History of Basket Ball

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"History of Basket Ball," Naismith, "Era," 1896, April 16, p. 253.

Basket Ball Rules, 1893.

"Physical Education," March, 1893; June, 1894; July, 1894; November, 1895.

"Young Men's Era," August 16 and 23, 1894; November 1, 1894, p. 14; March 27, 1897.

Letters from member of Philadelphia Association.

Minutes of Physical Directors' Conference, July 8, 1896, at Springfield, also at Lake Geneva, July 15-25, 1896.

"Men," 1897, March 27, Vol. 22, p. 860.

Minutes of Physical Directors' Conference at Chicago, June 2-11, 1897.

Minutes of Physical Directors' Conference at Springfield, July 17-25, 1897.

Letter of Chairman Sullivan of A. A. U., in March, 1898, February 26.

Letter of G. T. Hepbron, written March 18, 1897, in Dr. Gulick's possession.

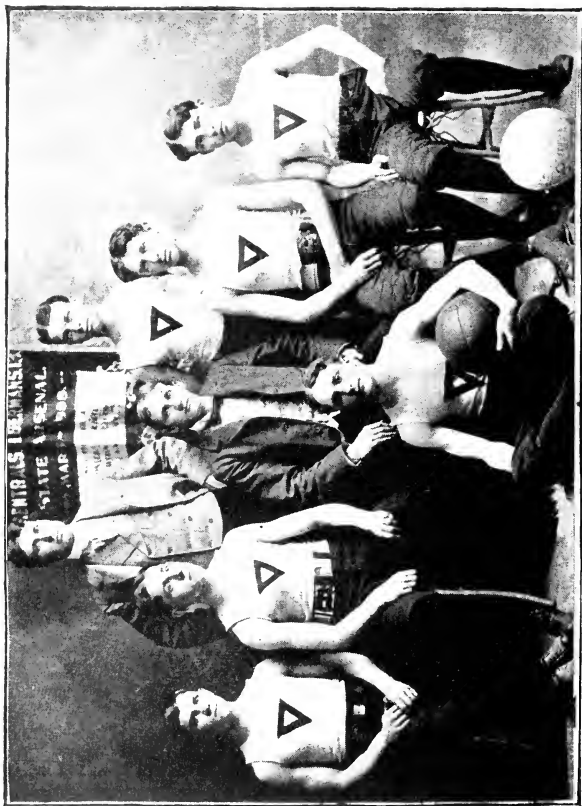
Newspaper clippings in writer's possession.

Letter from Chairman Sullivan of A. A. U., giving letter of Dr. Gulick's containing suggestions for Basket Ball Conference, April 29.

Conversations with Dr. Luther Gulick.

Writer's own experience and observation.

Written statements from ninety-five Associations, in writer's possession.



BUFFALO Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

# HISTORY OF BASKET BALL

*By T. J. Browne*

Basket ball was invented in the winter of 1891-92, probably in December, 1891, by Dr. James Naismith, a teacher in the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass.

At this time there was a class of men preparing for the General Secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association. These men had become tired of the monotony of the regular gymnasium work—vaulting over the horse, straddling the buck, etc. "The question then arose, 'Is our work of the right kind to interest men?' About this time there was a protest against the introduction of Swedish educational gymnastics to take the place of the children's recess in the public schools. This led to the question of games. At a meeting of the physical department, held in Dr. Gulick's house (I think it was before the Christmas holidays), the question was brought up as to what constituted a good game, and it was agreed that, so far as the development of the right type of manhood was concerned, lacrosse was the ideal game."

Just previous to this meeting, in a class in psychology, taught by Dr. Luther Gulick, the superintendent of the physical department of the institution, there had been a discussion on invention, and Dr. Gulick had spoken of the conditions he had found necessary to observe in invention. At this meeting of the physical department, Dr. Naismith told Dr. Gulick that he would

Letter of Dr. J. Naismith to writer, April 7, 1898.

Conversation with Dr. L. Gulick, February 5, 1898.

Quotation from Dr. Naismith's letter.

Conversation with Dr. Gulick, February 5, 1898.



CINCINNATI Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.



try to invent a game which would prove satisfactory. The latter turned over the dissatisfied gymnasium class to Dr. Naismith, and, to use his own words, he was left with a white elephant on his hands.

"I tried all the games that seemed to offer any hope, and studied each one, but kept the idea of lacrosse always in mind. Then it occurred to me that the only way was to get one that would fill the requirements as nearly as possible."

Letter of Dr. Naismith to writer, April 7, 1898.

These requirements were given him by Dr. Gulick, who had been unsuccessfully trying to get up a game to meet them, and they represented the latter's ideas as to the sort of game needed. The conditions to be met by the game were:

Conversation with Dr. Gulick, February 5, 1898.

(1) It should be such as could be played on any kind of ground.

Preface to Basket Ball Rules, 1893, by Dr. Gulick.

(2) It should be such as could be played by a large number of men at once.

(3) It should exercise a man all round.

(4) It should be so attractive that men would desire to play it for its own sake.

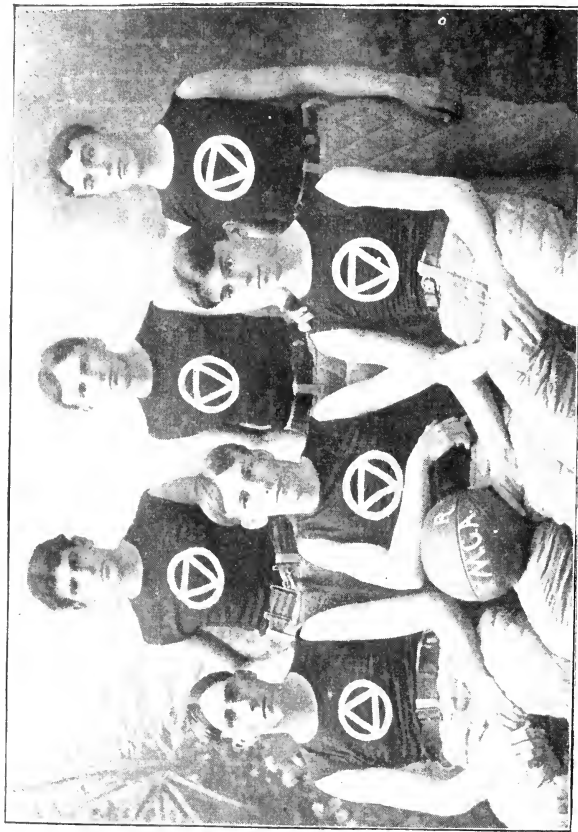
(5) It should have little of none of the reputed roughness of Rugby or Association foot ball.

(6) It should be easy to learn.

(7) It should be scientific enough to be interesting to old players.

"That there should be a ball of some kind was the first point settled upon, because by this means the game could be made scientific and interesting, bringing in the element of physical judgment, and yet be free from the personal contact which is so often the cause of roughness. A large ball was used in order that it might be handled with the hands, and not be hidden, and, besides, it required no practising with stick or

Dr. Naismith in "Era," 1896, April 16, p. 253.



McIntire      Borland      Hayes      Brandberg      Cleeland      Campbell  
 BUTLER (PA.) Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

bat. . . . The next question was how to prevent roughness. . . . The foundation of this in Rugby is the tackling, and this is necessary in order to get the ball from the opponent. In order, then, to eliminate this feature, the person holding the ball was not allowed to hug it or hold it with any part of himself except the hands. Furthermore, the person having the ball was not allowed to run with it, but had to throw it from the place in which he caught it; thus, the necessity for tackling was done away with. In Association foot ball, the roughness arises from the danger in kicking the ball, so it was made contrary to the rules to kick it. All checking was eliminated as being likely to lead to roughness. Again, as in many instances, a person might be hitting at the ball and miss it, striking his opponent. . . . The players were forbidden to use their fists in striking the ball. Furthermore, any personal attack was forbidden, holding, striking, tripping, and such personal attacks on the opponent.

"In all games where the opening of the goal is vertical, as it usually is in games . . . there is . . . a great deal of swift passing and throwing, which in a gymnasium is likely to do damage to the apparatus and even to the players. To obviate this, the goals were placed horizontally and at such a height that a player could not cover it and prevent the entrance of the ball. Then, in order to hold the ball that the referee might be able to assure the players that the ball had really entered the goal, a bottom of some kind was necessary to retain it inside. The first goals were simply a couple of peach baskets hung one at each end of the gymnasium, and from this the game

"Era," 1896,  
April 16, p. 253.



STAMFORD (CONN.) Y.M.C.A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

takes its name. Basket ball was thus made in the office and was a direct adaptation of certain means to accomplish certain ends. The rules were formulated before it was ever played by any one; they were typewritten and hung up in the gymnasium before the game was started, that the players might know what to do."

"The first words were not very encouraging, when one of the class made the remark, 'Humph! a new game.' I asked the boys to try it once as a favor to me. They started, and after the ball was first thrown up there was no need of further coaxing."

Letter to  
writer from Dr.  
Naismith,  
April 7, 1898.

From this story of the origin of the game, it can be seen that "Basket Ball was not a game intended merely for amusement, but was the attempted solution of a problem which had been pressing on physical educators. Many of the games played outdoors were unsuitable for indoors, and consequently when the season closed, the game, with all the benefits to be derived therefrom, was dropped."

Quotation from  
introduction,  
by Dr. Gulick,  
Basket Ball  
Rules, 1893.

The first public presentation of the game was made in the "Triangle," the organ of the Training School, January 15, 1892. The original thirteen rules of the game also appeared in this issue.

The students, as they graduated and went to their respective fields of work, carried the game with them, and before long the game had spread in the Young Men's Christian Associations from Nova Scotia to California. All classes in the Association were interested in the game; the junior departments went wild over it, while the classes of business and professional men took hold of it enthusiastically. The women's colleges saw the value of the game, and adapted it

Writer's per-  
sonal observa-  
tion.

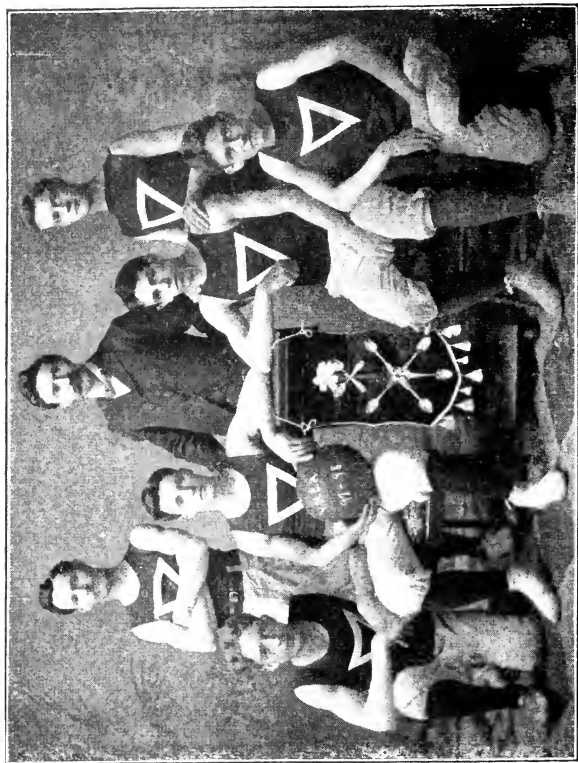


*Bradford White, Eng.*

SHARPSBURG (PA.) Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

to the needs of their students. Indeed, by March, 1893, its future seemed so bright that a writer in "Physical Education" of that month suggested the formation of three national leagues of the Young Men's Christian Associations, colleges and athletic clubs respectively; games to be played for the national championship in each class, at the time a rather premature suggestion, for it wasn't until 1895 that the athletic clubs gave the game its due recognition, and even up to the present time comparatively few colleges are interested in the game.

During the winter of 1893-94, L. W. Allen, of the Hartford Association, carried out a successful tournament of games between teams among the members. At the beginning of the season a meeting was called of men desirous of playing the game. It was decided to have teams representing the different occupations of the members—bankers, insurance, etc. The men voted to bear the expense of the uniforms themselves. Five teams were picked, seven men and three substitutes on each. The executive committee was composed of the captains of the five teams. Fifty men were thus interested, players and many others as spectators of the games, two of which were played every Saturday night. This night had been an off-night previously, but few men appearing in the gymnasium, so the utilization of this night was doubly beneficial, as it brought crowds of young men from the streets into the Association gymnasium, besides bringing and interesting the general public in the work of the Association. At the end of the season \$250 had been cleared. Five hundred and fifty had been the average attendance and 10,000 the total, admis-



HAMILTON (ONT.) Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.



sion being free, with ten cents charged for reserved seats. Mr. Allen's story of Hartford's experience with the game appeared in "Physical Education" of June, 1894. The month following, Dr. Halsted, in the same magazine, so ably summarized the beneficial results of the game, as shown by Mr. Allen, that I will give his summary rather than quote Mr. Allen verbatim:

"Good points of Hartford's experience:

"(1) Increased interest of general membership in work.

"(2) Large number actively and healthily interested in the work of one evening.

"(3) Greater interest of the community in the work of the Association.

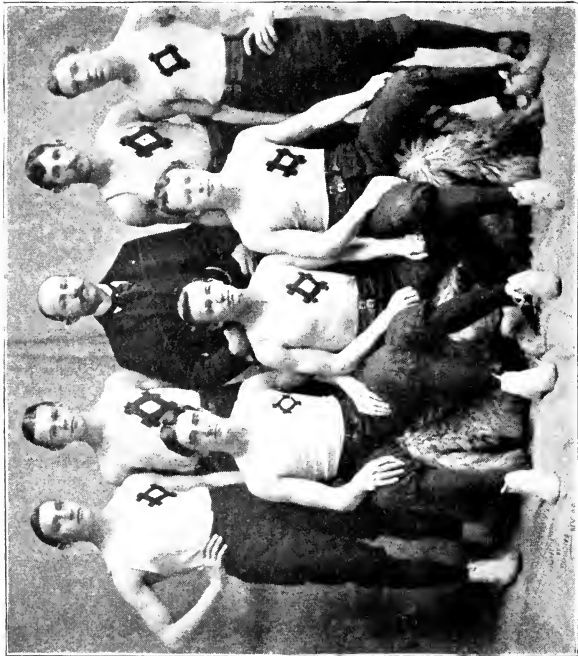
"(4) Increase of membership and general support resulting from the greater publicity of the work of the Association.

"(5) Payment of all expenses and a good balance in the treasury, from the very thing which involved additional expense.

"(6) Vast amount of good necessarily accompanying the relaxation and enjoyment of these healthy games, both to participant and spectator."

"Physical Education,"  
July, 1894.

At the time Hartford was using the game so successfully other Associations were beginning to experience difficulty in the management of it. In the "Young Men's Era" of August 16 and 23, 1894, letters appeared from various physical directors on the benefits and dangers of the game. Complaints were made that it was the tendency of the players to neglect the regular body-building work, coming on the floor just in time for basket ball. Other players demanded that certain nights be given up to the game. The con-



Stripple	Meyerhoff	Cornish	Reuss	Ficke
	Waters	Kinney (Capt.)	Keown	

KNICKERBOCKER A. C. BASKET BALL TEAM.

sensus of opinion among these letter writers was that the game could never and should never be allowed to take the place of all other exercise in the gymnasium. It was good to finish up class work by ten or fifteen minutes' play, but it should never be allowed to crowd out regular work. It was suggested that class work be made more interesting, and that men who wished to play on a team be compelled to enter class drills at least two nights per week.

At the beginning of the season, 1894-95, Philadelphia organized a league of five Associations and one college. Dr. H. L. Chadwick, physical director of Central Branch, was elected president, and H. S. Wingert, physical director of the West Philadelphia Branch, secretary and treasurer. Rules for the government of the league were made and a schedule of games arranged. The year previous, the same kind of a league had been carried on in a fairly successful way, but this year's experience settled the fate of basket ball in the Philadelphia Association. All the facts in the case I have been unable to get, but I understand that the West Philadelphia Branch met with a disgracefully rough reception at the hands of another team, and this was the immediate cause which led to the later action of the Associations. As the season advanced, the jealousies and rivalries between the members of the different Associations were intensified and increased. Besides, the membership lost interest in the class work and desired nothing but basket ball. Spectators at the games behaved badly, and unfair officials caused disturbances. No doubt this was an aggravating and discouraging state of affairs for the physical directors, and perhaps the Associa-

"Era," 1894,  
November 1,  
p. 14.

"Era," March  
27, 1897, article  
by H. L. Chad-  
wick.



BAY RIDGE A. C. BASKET BALL TEAM.

tion cannot be blamed for its attitude toward the game from this time on. Before the opening of the active work of the fall I understand that the Board of Directors, on recommendation of the physical directors, ruled that thereafter no teams should be permitted to play outside games under the name of the Association or branch, games to be held only between members of the individual Branch Association. The members evaded this by forming teams under changed names, and went through the season of 1895-96 playing one another as they pleased without any Association supervision to hamper them.

This state of affairs continued through the next season of 1896-97. I am informed that in the fall of 1898 one Branch Association refused to allow the ball on the floor at all, with the result that many of its members became dissatisfied with what seemed to them oppressive rules and left the Association, some to form teams and play basket ball with the many clubs formed for the same purpose, and others to join the cycle clubs of that city. Other branches organized teams among the members and conducted successful tournaments, while still others found their members were contented with having the game as a fifteen-minute "sweater" after class work.

The New York and Brooklyn Associations had an almost similar experience with their basket ball league of 1895-96. Bitter jealousies and rivalries were the outgrowth of it. Several times, where the Associations were close rivals for basket ball supremacy, open fights were narrowly averted. In one instance the small boys of the neighborhood vented their feelings by rotten-egging the visiting team as they left the Association. The next year, 1896-97, no league was

Writer's personal observation.

Letters from members of North Branch, Philadelphia, and conversation of writer with members.

Conversations of writer with Philadelphia physical directors and notes in Philadelphia Association Bulletin, 1897-98.

Writer's personal knowledge, being physical director of Association in League.



Deveau      Hewes      Badeau      Upington  
Maher (Mgr.)      S. F. Upington (Capt.)      Wallace  
**HUGUENOT A. C. (NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.) BASKET BALL TEAM.**

formed, the Associations arranging their schedules independently, and so far the results have been much more gratifying.

In "Physical Education" of November, 1895, Dr. Gulick, under "Hints on Managing Basket Ball," mentioned what seemed to be the cause leading to the abolishment of the game in some places the previous years:

Dr. Gulick, in "Physical Education," November, 1895.

"(1) Officers have not enforced rules regarding roughness.

"(2) Home team has not been held responsible for the behavior of spectators.

"(3) Admission fees have not been charged to keep out rowdy element.

"(4) Basket ball enthusiasts have monopolized the gymnasium floor."

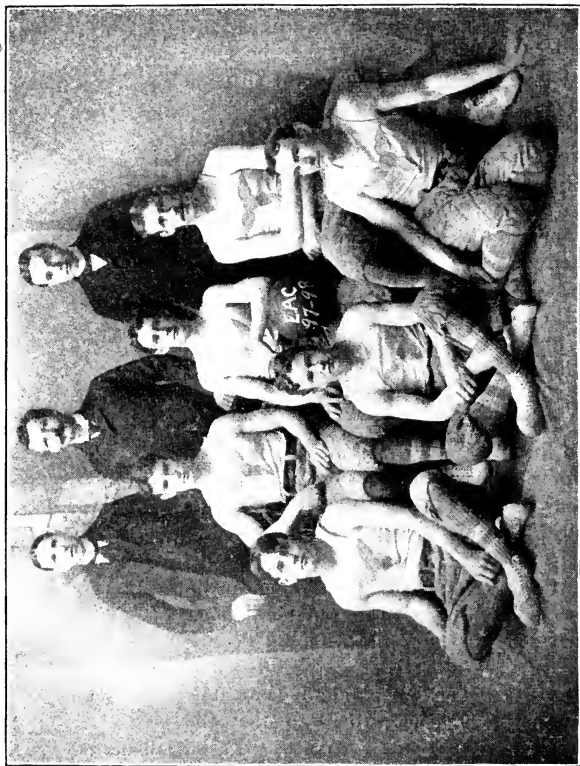
In the Physical Directors' Conference at Springfield, July, 1896, there was some discussion on basket ball and the passage of important resolutions.

"During a discussion, Mr. Kinnicutt suggested as a cure for many of the evils connected with basket ball, that the game be conducted for the development of the men rather than the development of the game."

Mr. W. H. Ball moved that championship league games, where one or more outside Associations or organizations take part, should be discouraged.

This motion, however, was laid on the table. It was enough, nevertheless, to show that the physical directors were coming to a realization that leagues were on the whole disastrous agencies. About the most important act of the Conference was the passage of the "Clean Sport Resolutions," with which we are now so familiar.

Minutes of  
Physical Directors' Conference,  
July 8, 1896.



Prof. Gus Bojus	Cook (Capt.)	Little
Smith (Mgr.)	Eakin	Hunting
Wheelwright		

**ELIZABETH A. C. BASKET BALL TEAM.**



These resolutions furnished a standard which we believe has had great influence in raising the moral tone of sport throughout our Associations. Nor has this influence ceased, but rather it has increased in strength year by year, and perhaps unconsciously it is bound to affect the ethics of sport in other organizations. Following are these resolutions:

"We believe that there is urgent need for a higher spirit, a more gentlemanly and courteous spirit, to come into the athletics of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"We believe that a high ideal is attainable.

"We also believe that the following suggestions will, if carried out, prove of marked value in bringing about such a change. We recommend, therefore:

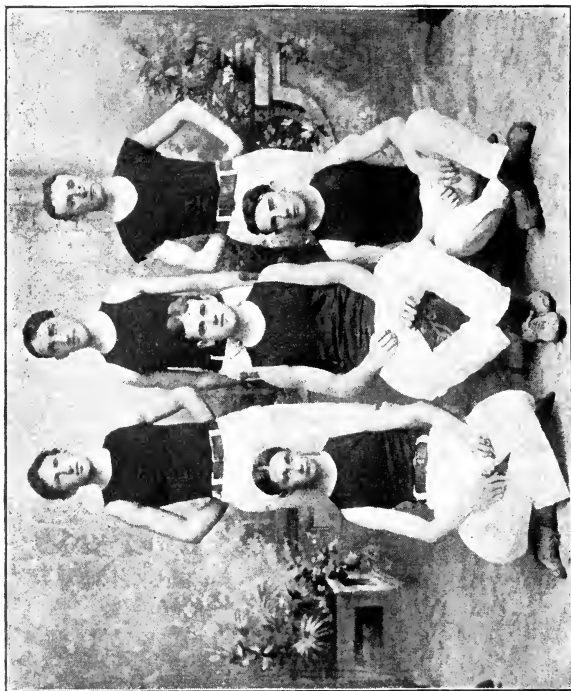
"First—That there be no protesting the results of games. We are well aware that individual wrongs will thus remain unrighted, but we believe that the sum total of gain will be far greater than the loss.

"Second—That kicking on the floor at officers and players be absolutely stopped.

"Third—That exchange games be cultivated between Associations, not to the exclusion of championship games, but making the championship a minor instead of a major matter.

"Fourth—That there be just as rigid an adherence as possible to the use of non-partisan officials.

"Fifth—That when one team is abused or treated with great unfairness by another team, that they do not protest nor use similar means, nor kick nor complain about it to the other teams, but if games are proposed again between the two, that they refuse to play.



McManus  
Conlon

Pryor  
Sullivan

McLaughlin  
Pardue

INSTITUTE A. C. (NEWARK, N. J.) BASKET BALL TEAM.

"Sixth—That the captains and managers of all teams should be men who would fairly represent the spirit of the whole Association.

"Seventh—That every opportunity be taken to cultivate the feelings of entertainers to teams who come to play; that they be treated as guests; that their good plays, and not their poor ones, be cheered; that there be little suppers arranged to make them feel at home, and in every way that they be treated as the honored guests of the Association instead of the antagonists; that victory be considered second, and that good spirit and good fellowship be considered primary.

"We believe this to be attainable, and pledge ourselves to work toward its attainment."

The week following this Eastern Conference, the Conference of Western Physical Directors was held at Lake Geneva, and here there was a discussion on the place of games in gymnastic work.

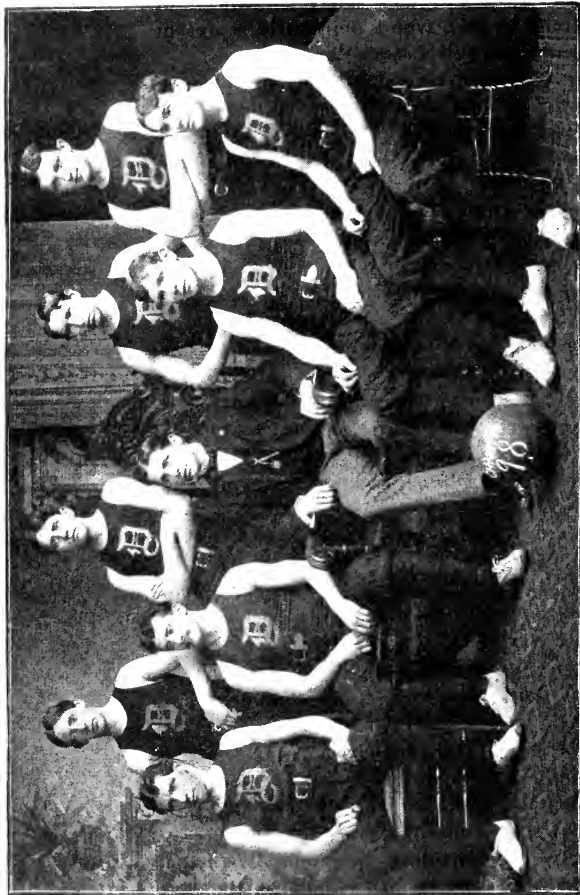
"The point brought out was that games should not be allowed to take the place of the regular class work, nor be allowed to take up too much of the time of either the members or the physical director. Summary of discussion was that a certain amount of time should be allowed for basket ball, and that other games should have a place in the gymnasium; also that the time allowed depends entirely on the field."

Minutes of  
Physical Direc-  
tors' Conference,  
Lake Geneva,  
July 15-25, 1896.

On March 27, 1897, in "Men," Dr. Chadwick, of Philadelphia, made an earnest plea that the game be dropped from the Association because of the difficulty in controlling, its monopoly of the gymnasium floor, and its bad results on the Association's reputation and influence.

"Men," March  
27, 1897, Vol. 22,  
p. 860.

"We read of players striking each other, of



Marthens  
Watt

Becker

Young

McFadyen (Mgr.)

Kallock  
Seibel (Capt.)

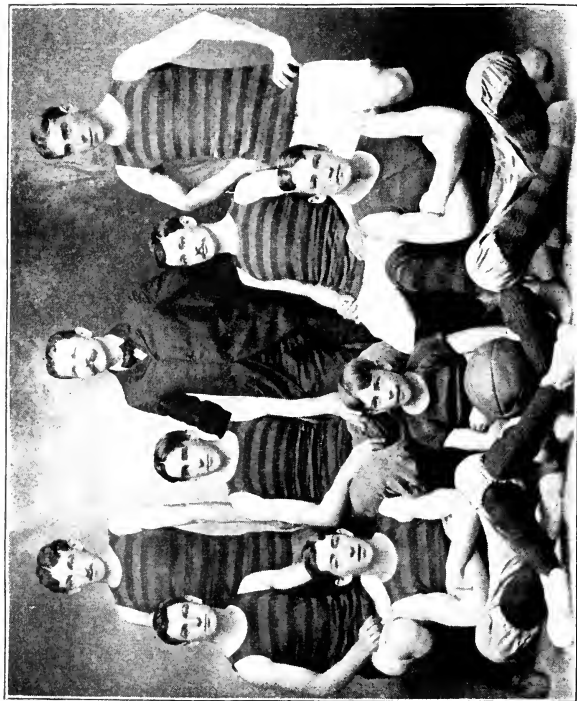
Perry  
Nichol

# DUQUESNE COUNTRY AND ATHLETIC CLUB BASKET BALL TEAM.

the game abounding in fouls, rough playing, etc. . . . The responsibility, we are told, is with the officials; they do not do their duty. . . . Two years ago the Philadelphia Association was advised to seek competent officials, and no trouble could possibly come from the game of basket ball. Perhaps our officials' were at fault, or incompetent, but it seems that improvement along this line has not been rapid or satisfactory, according to reports of games from all sections of the country. We found no fault with basket ball as a game for recreation, and we still hold the same opinion. . . . We have suffered no loss in attendance since we refused to allow the game to usurp the whole of the gymnasium for hours at a time. . . . A few who considered the game of paramount importance deserted and hired outside places to play. . . . If it is too hard to control, and causes so much dissatisfaction, then let us drop it. . . . If it is only in connection with those things where evil is possible that good is possible, why should we exclude other things from the gymnasium which have temptations as well as basket ball? . . . Why champion basket ball any more than sparring, wrestling and fencing?"

The Physical Directors' Conference at Chicago, June 2-11, 1897, passed the following resolutions regarding basket ball:

"The previous Conferences have emphasized the need of attention being given to leagues within a single Association, the use of friendly games between Associations, but the restriction of competitive and championship leagues between Associations.



Brewer	Gunther (Mgr.)	Weaver
Bowers	Carthwright	
Zimmermann (Capt.)	Mascot	Pfaff
		Jack
PENN WHEELMEN BASKET BALL TEAM.		

"In this we heartily concur, and believe that, except in unusual circumstances, it is wiser to have no championship leagues between Associations. In support of this, attention has been drawn to the following facts:

"(1) We find that the intense competition often develops antagonism between the men and the Association, which is entirely out of accord with the aims of this body.

"(2) We find that such leagues call attention away from the sport and toward the mere winning.

"We believe that friendly games between Associations are useful under the following conditions:

"(1) That registration be a requisite for eligibility on the team.

"(2) That not more than one such game be played each week.

"(3) That the officials be from other organizations than those playing.

"(4) That the sport, rather than victory, be put in first place, and that Christian courtesy be made to characterize officials, players and audiences. We counsel the Associations that cannot secure this to give up public games.

"We believe that leagues within the Association are useful when—

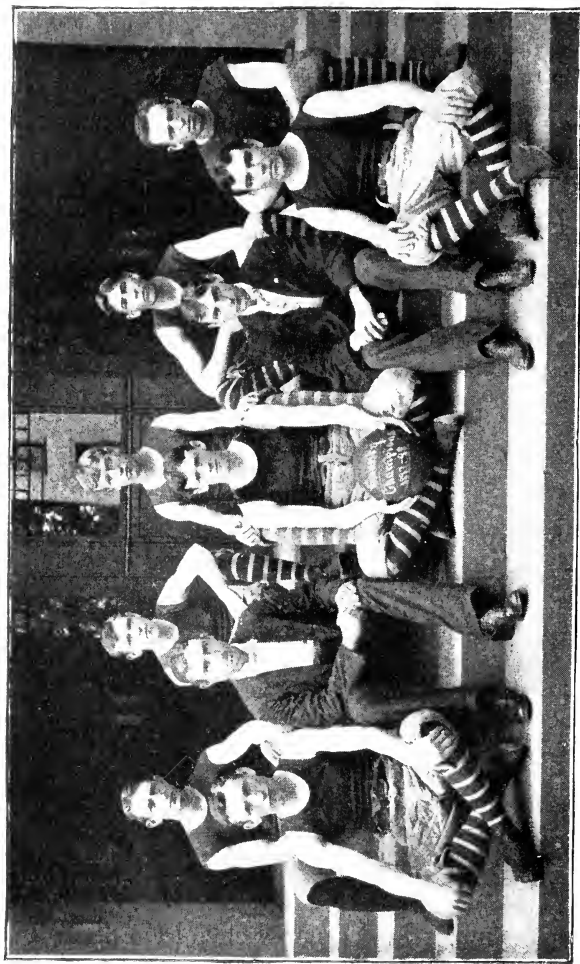
"(1) They are made secondary to class work, only class men playing.

"(2) Play and practice be absolutely restricted to definite and limited periods.

"The Conference believes that it is desirable, if possible, to associate some requirement of class attendance in connection with registration."

At the Physical Directors' Conference held at

Minutes of  
Physical Directors' Conference,  
Chicago, June  
2-11, 1897.



ENTREE NOUS BASKET BALL TEAM.



Springfield, Mass., immediately following the above one, June 17-25, 1897, the Committee on Basket Ball virtually made the same report as the above, as follows:

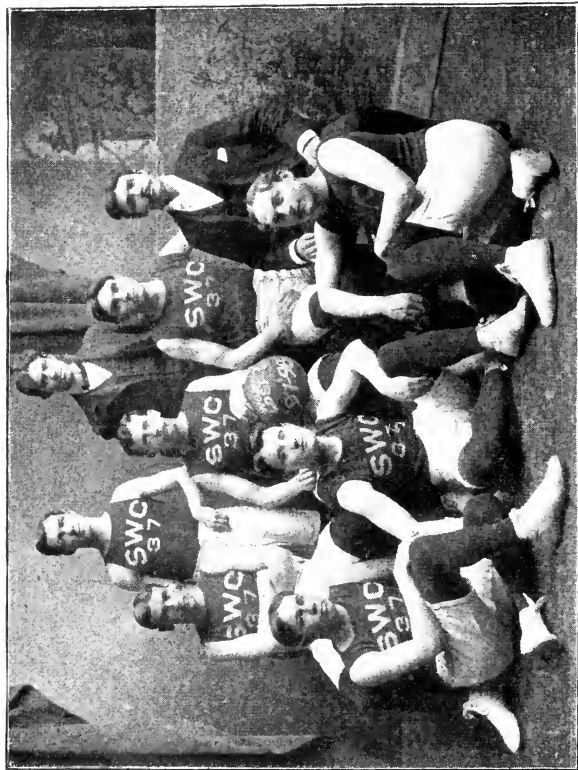
"We believe that basket ball is a most excellent game—first, as a recreative exercise; second, as a constitutional exercise; third, as educating the mind to thoroughly and quickly control the body. But the very nature of the game makes it one which can be the means of much harm, where the opposite result should be desired. It has been clearly shown that the game cannot be left to take care of itself, but that it must be most carefully watched and managed if real benefit is to be derived from it as an exercise. The committee beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

"(1) Games and teams. It would seem best not to encourage the formation of outside leagues. The intense spirit of rivalry engendered, with the accompanying desire to win at all hazards, should be avoided.

"(2) On the other hand, it would be wise to encourage intra-Association or class leagues, as by this means zest is given to the game and interest is aroused, while excitement and hostile rivalry is greatly minimized on account of the friendly relation of the players. (Little stronger than Chicago resolution applying to same.)

"(3) Representative teams may often be managed with advantage to the work, but emphasis should not be placed upon the winning of games and star playing. The result aimed at should be an increase of friendly and social intercourse.

"(4) Every member of a team should be a regular member of a gymnasium class.



S. W. Tilden   J. S. Button (Mgr.)  
 G. W. Tilden   W. Rice (Capt.)   F. Vendley   J. Murch (Umpire)  
 W. Yates   O. Ross   E. Goetz

37TH SEPARATE CO. (SCHENECTADY, N. Y.) BASKET BALL TEAM.

"(5) Play only teams composed of men registered in A. A. U. or A. L. N. A.

"(6) Special emphasis be given to securing thoroughly competent officials.

"(7) The physical director should keep in close touch with the game, but should encourage the members to do the work themselves by means of a committee."

Minutes of  
Physical Directors'  
Conference,  
Springfield, June  
17-25, 1897.

STEPS LEADING TO REGISTRATION RULE.—By September, 1896, basket ball had become so popular, and had spread among so many organizations outside of the Young Men's Christian Association, that the International Committee, feeling the need of a stronger body to look after the game and keep it pure from the professional element already creeping into it, asked the A. A. U. to take charge of the game, make rules, discipline players, and rescue the game from the abuse already felt in it. This body accepted the charge, the rules for 1896-97 were issued by the A. A. U., and have been ever since.

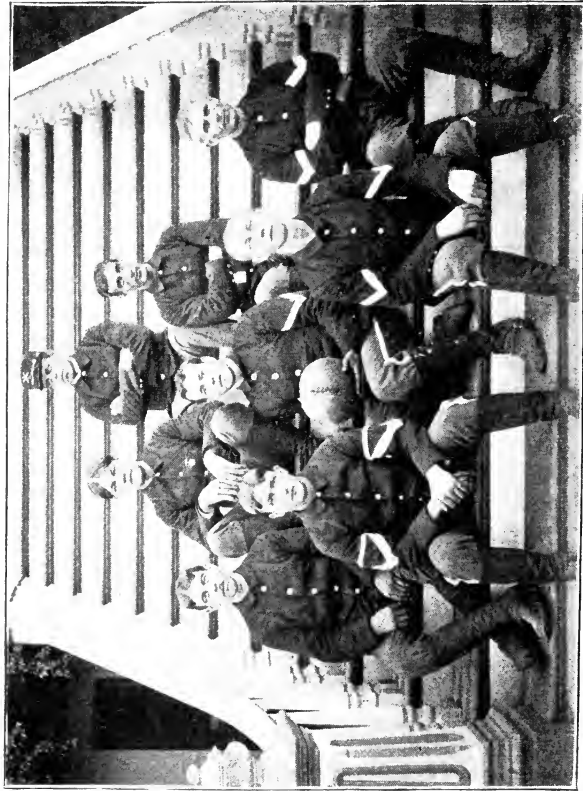
Conversation  
with Dr. L.  
Gulick.

In March, 1897, George T. Hepbron, then Secretary of the Eastern Section Committee of the A. L. N. A., in writing to Dr. Gulick, who was Secretary of the Governing Board of the A. L. N. A., made the following suggestions looking toward the prevention of such an occurrence as had lately come to his attention, viz., an Association had been compelled to dismiss and refund admission fees to an audience because of the failure of the team scheduled to make an appearance:

Letter of Chairman Sullivan, of A. A. U., in "Men," February 26, 1898, p. 462.

"(1) All teams should register their team name and the organization they represent.

"(2) All teams should apply to Sanction Committee for permission to change their names if such change is desired.



H. N. Godfrey (Mgt.)

W. G. Gilmore (Capt.)

A. Ghiotto

F. Godfrey

E. Brotherton

J. Lockwood

H. Payne

J. Lockwood

CO. F, FOURTH REGIMENT (CONN. N. G.) BASKET BALL TEAM.

"The committee could then follow the record of each team. As it now is, any set of men can organize a team, be responsible to no organization, and change their name as often as they please. If they thought they would be censured for such actions as those displayed by the above team, they could simply change their name, and no one would be the wiser.

"(3) Home teams to make dates with only registered teams, or abide by the consequences.

"(4) Refuse for a stated period to sanction any game for a team that has failed to play scheduled game.

"(5) Establish a blacklist and also keep registered teams posted.

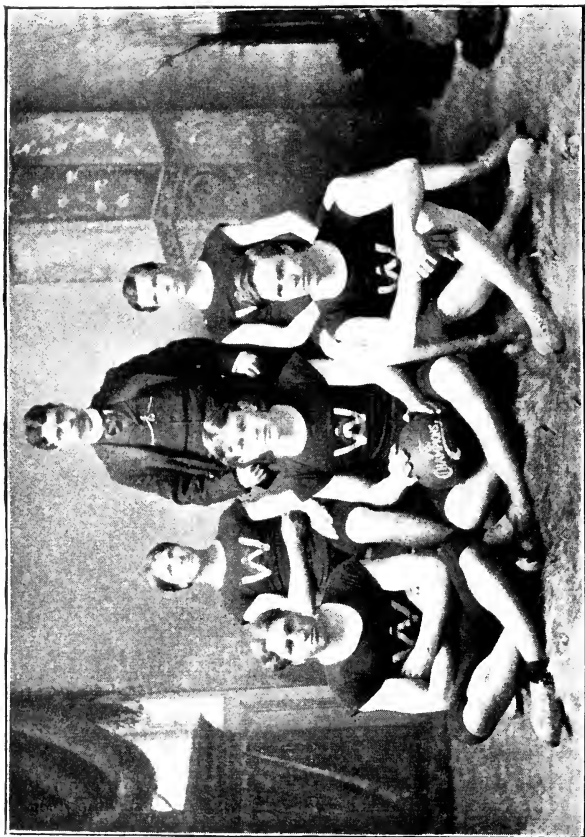
"(6) Any team neglecting to put in an appearance on the date agreed upon without having given reasonable (week or more) notice shall be disqualified for one month. Disqualification to apply to individuals on team as well as team as a whole, and to continue for one month after ten days following game."

Letter in Dr. L. Gulick's care, written March 18, 1897.

This letter shows the need there was for stricter control of the game by the governing body.

At this time players were not required to be registered. The only regulation was that games in which a team of a league Association competed must be sanctioned by the A. N. L. A. Nor had the A. A. U. any registration for its basket ball players. Track and field athletes only were required to be registered at a fee of one dollar a year. The Athletic League registered all its athletes who passed the Indoor Test or the Pentathlon at the rate of 25 cents a year. During the fall of 1897 it was felt that a stronger hold of the

Writer's personal knowledge.



Hillins      Grosz      Prof. Krause (Mgr.)      Zumstein  
Koehler (Capt.)      Dietrich

**WILTON (IOWA) BASKET BALL TEAM.**

players must be had if the game was to be saved for clean sport. In some places players were being paid for their services, either by fixed remuneration or by a share of the proceeds of the game, and even in one Association players had obtained a share of the admission fees largely because of the careless placing of responsibility by the Association. On January 1, 1898, the A. A. U. extended its registration rule to basket ball players, and the A. L. N. A. started the games registration, charging the men 25 cents for a year's registration, the same as in general registration. The latter, however, entitled a man to entrance in all field and track sports as well as to basket ball, while games registration confined him to open competition only in games such as basket ball. As soon as the effects of the A. A. U. and A. L. N. A. rules began to be felt, there were vigorous kicks from all directions. Philadelphia led in the protest against the A. A. U. registration scheme. This city was the hotbed of professionalism, rough play and everything opposed to clean sport, and it felt the screws most. Besides, the behavior of the A. A. U. representative in that neighborhood in managing athletics had brought down the censure of some of the athletic interests of the town upon the A. A. U., so anything with the tag of the A. A. U. was immediately opposed on general principles.

An organization known as the Eastern Amateur Basket Ball Association was formed in Philadelphia, January 15. This was composed of the teams who refused to register in the A. A. U.

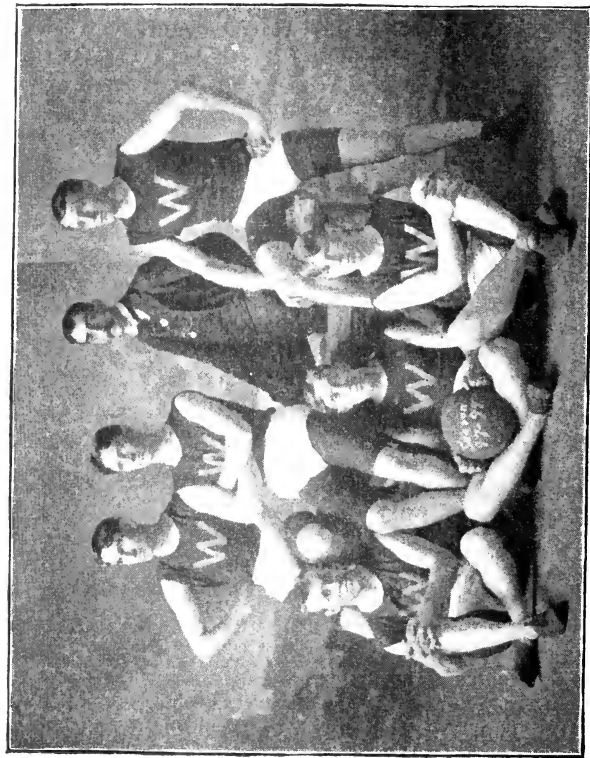
"During the meeting called for the purpose of organization, mutual recriminations were in order, charging one another with playing for

Newspaper clippings and information possessed by writer.

Confidential information in possession of writer.

Writer's personal observation.

Quotation from article by writer in "Meñ," February 26, 1898, p. 462.



D. McGuire   T. McGuire   R. J. Lane (Mgr.)   A. V. Lane (Capt.)  
Bolton   Wallace   Dray

WALLINGFORD (CONN.) BASKET BALL TEAM.



money, hiring players, etc. Speeches were made against the assumption of authority by the A. A. U. It was finally decided to hold another meeting, and invite the representatives of the A. A. U. to be present and talk over matters. On January 27 a meeting was held, at which Mr. McMillan, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Kelly and Dr. Gulick represented the A. A. U. Some misunderstandings regarding the A. A. U. were cleared up. The cycle clubs were shown that they had to register or else get into trouble with the L. A. W. . . .

Information gained from letter of one of managers at meeting.

A. A. U. letters reporting meeting.

Newspaper notices.

"The avowed object of this organization is to govern basket ball in the East. Each team will have to register its players with the Secretary, but no fees will be charged. A player will not be permitted to play on two different teams within one month. Teams will be compelled to fill their engagements or give sufficient time for canceling. Professionalism will also receive attention.' Not very definite aims, yet we suppose they will amount to something, but alas! . . . some of the teams represented are decidedly off-color from the amateur standpoint."

Quotation from newspaper clipping, setting forth objects of Association.

Up to the present time nothing has been done by this organization toward the purifying of basket ball in Philadelphia, but rather it has fought to prevent the A. A. U. from enforcing its rules for clean sport. However, it promises to get to work next fall and show the A. A. U. how the game can be controlled and purified. Judging from conversations the writer has had with men in the organization, the rank and file are not very enthusiastic over the success and longevity of the organization, while some of the men who were leaders in its inception have shown their lack of faith by retiring from any activity in its

Writer's personal observation.



Bockmeyer (Capt.)    Schmidt    Williams  
 Steele                  Harrison    Dwyer

# LAFAYETTE KING'S SONS BASKET BALL TEAM.

affairs. The bottom causes of the birth of this organization were probably the fears of managers and players that the A. A. U. would upset their money-making schemes. Some managers had charge of three or four teams, hiring halls, paying players for services, etc. The crack players sold their services to the highest bidders, changing their connection with teams weekly and often nightly.

The charge of "taxation without representation," so often flung at the A. A. U. by teams outside any of the chartered athletic clubs, is about to have taken away its last foothold by the formation of the new National Basket Ball Association.

At the Basket Ball Convention, held in New York City April 29, it was recommended that the A. A. U. take steps toward the formation of a permanent basket ball organization, as follows: (Some of this I quote from letter sent out by the A. A. U. to its delegates at large.)

"A National Committee to be elected, one from each Association of the A. A. U., to be elected by the registered basket ball teams; the chairman of this committee to be appointed by the A. A. U., and to be a member of the Governing Board."

Each registered basket ball team to nominate three men for the position of representative for its district. Later the names of the nominees will be submitted to the teams for election.

"Membership in this organization, of course, would consist of all registered teams."

"Each member would have authority in his own association of the A. A. U. He would be the chairman of a small representative committee for that part of the country. The advantages of

Letters and news clippings in writer's possession.

Letter to Board of Governors and delegates at large of A. A. U., from Chairman Sullivan, giving letter of Dr. Gulick's containing suggestions from Basket Ball Conference, April 29.

Conversation with Dr. L. Gulick, chairman A. A. U. Reg. Committee, May, 1898.



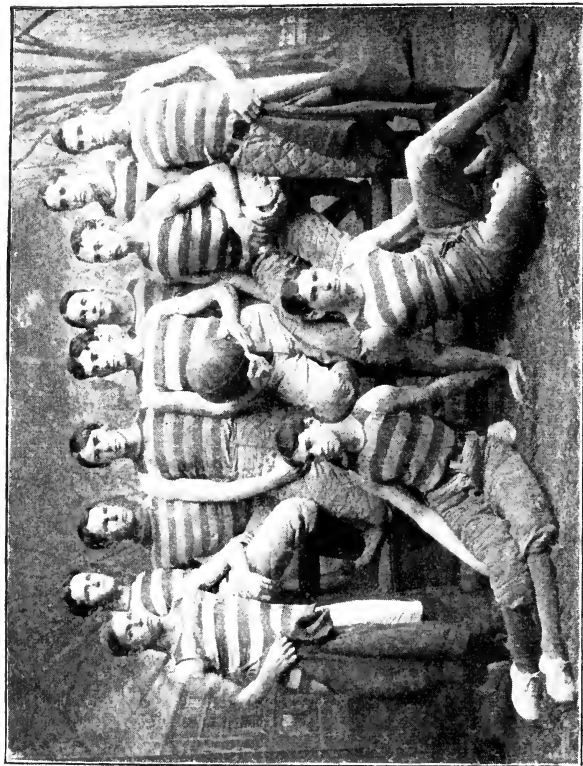
Hillegass	Buckley	Abbott (Mgr.)	Barnard
Marggraf	Stewart	Milligan (Capt.)	Schrack
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BASKET BALL TEAM.			

this organization would be that it would give every basket ball man a chance to vote. He would feel that he belonged to something, that registration was not a 'tax without representation,' that they would have their representation. The feeling was that it would bring in a great many basket ball teams that are not now registered, and that it would be very strong in helping to solve the present difficulties. It does not involve the Amateur Athletic Union to any extra expense; it does not propose to take out of the A. A. U.'s hands any of the registration or power."

It was also recommended that in the meantime, while this organization is forming—

"That the A. A. U. appoint a thoroughly representative committee in all parts of the country, whose business it shall be to secure suggestions upon the basket ball rules and basket ball records to be published in next year's rule book. That the matter secured from these gentlemen shall all be sent in and worked over. It is not proposed that the committee shall meet, as they will be too widely scattered for this purpose. The reason for this committee is in order to give everybody an opportunity to suggest modifications for the rules for next year. The names of this committee, twenty-five or thirty prominent men, could be printed at the beginning of the rule book, showing its widely represented character. It is also recommended that the rules be gotten out during the summer, in order that the playing season might begin in the fall with the rules well understood."

The standing of the teams in the Athletic League is not affected by this new organization; their relation to the A. L. N. A. and the relation



Lewis Gillespie Clark Beard Peck (Capt.) Sharpe Moore Lockwood Merriam  
G. M. Clark Rockwell

YALE A. A. BASKET BALL TEAM.

of the latter to the A. A. U. remain practically the same as before. The Athletic League teams, of course, will have an equal share with the A. A. U. teams in the election of the representative of their districts.

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Ninety-four Associations have been heard from regarding basket ball. Two hundred and ten blanks were sent out, so we may regard those replying as interested and possessed of more experience with the game. Following are their preferences for the four plans as manifested in their answer to Question No. 33: What do you think of the comparative merits of the four plans?

(A) Tournament among members?

(B) Championship league of different Associations?

(C) Representative team simply playing outside teams, no league existing?

(D) No teams at all in Association, the game being used only as a free-for-all recreative game after class work?

*Plan A.*—There are 67 who favor "A" tournaments; 62 give it first place in their choice; 50 of these 62 have tournament and 12 have not.

Six who have tried tournament claim bad effects; 2 who have not tried tournament are opposed to match games of any kind; 4 of these have representative teams and prefer them; 4 have had representative teams and want neither.

*Plan B.*—Twenty-five favor Plan "B," championship league; 9 give it first choice; 7 of these 9 have representative teams; 2 of these never had representative teams.

Forty-five are opposed to "B" championship league.

*Plan C.*—Thirty-five favor "C" representative team; 13 gave it first choice; all of these had or have team; 8 of these 13 have tournaments; 4 claim good results from tournament; 4 claim bad results from tournament.

Thirty-seven are opposed to having representative team (C); 9 of these 37 now have representative teams; 16 have had representative teams; 6 never had representative teams; 25 have had experience with representative teams.

*Plan D.*—Eight favor having "D" only.

Five opposed to "D" because—

- (1) It can't be carried out successfully for a long time.
- (2) Leads to too much roughness in large Associations.

It can be seen from the above that 66 per cent. of the Associations heard from favor the tournament plan being given first place. Adding 14 per cent. who prefer representative teams plan and 9 1-2 per cent. who prefer championship league, we have 23 per cent. in favor of outside games in preference to any other plan—an overwhelming majority in favor of tournaments. A noticeable and significant fact is the proportion of those who have tried tournament plan and failed to those who have tried representative team and failed; it is 6 in the tournament plan and 25 in the representative team plan.

It must not be understood that the men who signified their preferences for tournament, league and representative teams therefore put "D" in the background; on the contrary, the majority expressed themselves in favor of having "D," even if nothing else, considering it as a part of their evening's programme of exercise in the gymnasium.



The above results of this inquiry but verified the conclusions reached by the Physical Directors' Conference of 1897, when they said in their resolutions regarding basket ball:

"Except in unusual circumstances, it is wiser to have not championship leagues between Associations." . . . Friendly games between Associations are useful under the following conditions. . . . Leagues within the Association are useful when . . . The figures given above show how the conclusions reached at this conference are fast becoming generally accepted facts among the physical directors of the country.

The opinions of the physical directors regarding the comparative merits of the different plans of conducting the game were comparatively easy to get, but the facts regarding the effects of the game on the Association life were more difficult to obtain. Four questions were asked and answers given as follows (diagrams shown on pages 70, 71, 72, 73, 74).

17. Has the game increased your membership? Answer: Yes, 51; No, 25; Don't know, 13.

18. Have you lost members because of it? Answer: Yes, 29; No, 49; Don't know, 12.

19. Has it held members in the Association? Answer: Yes, 68; No, 12; Don't know, 10.

20. Has it created greater loyalty to the Association? Answer: Yes, 51; No, 26; Don't know, 14.

In other words, in answer to the first and last questions on increase in membership and increase in loyalty to Association, twice as many say yes as say no. Five and two-thirds times as many say the game holds members as do not. In question 18, "Have you lost members because of

it?" there is not such a difference as in the others; 49 say no and 29 yes. We think the disproportion between this and the other answers can be explained by the fact that almost every Association that had a representative team has had "crack players" leave when they found they couldn't run things to suit themselves. This would, of course, bring an acknowledgment that members had been lost.

To find respective advantages of tournaments and representative teams in increasing and holding membership, and in creating greater loyalty to the Association, is our next point. The returns from the Associations who are running both plans are valueless for this, and the number of those who have had experience with only one plan is hardly enough to base very general conclusions upon. Especially is this true in reference to those who have tournaments and no representative teams.

Ten Associations have tournaments and no representative teams:	Yes.	No.	Don't Know.
Increased membership.....	6	3	1
Per cent.....	60	30	10
Lost members.....	3	6	1
Per cent.....	30	60	10
Held members.....	7	2	1
Per cent.....	70	20	10
Created greatest loyalty.....	3	4	3
Per cent.....	30	40	30

Twenty-seven Associations have representative teams, but no tournaments:	Yes.	No.	Don't Know.
Increased membership.....	13	10	4
Per cent.....	50	37	
Lost members.....	8	14	5
Per cent.....	30	52	
Held members.....	18	4	5
Per cent.....	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	15	
Created greatest loyalty.....	14	9	4
Per cent.....	52	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	

From these figures I draw the following conclusions:

(1) Tournament more likely to increase membership of Association than is a representative team.

(2) Representative team more likely to cause loss of members in Association than a tournament.

(3) Members are held equally as well by either representative team or tournament.

(4) Representative team better in creating a spirit of loyalty to the Association.

And from other study of other answers:

(5) Small and large Associations have equal success with tournaments.

(6) Large Associations are as much opposed as small Associations to representative teams.

Bad results of representative team in the Association are as follows, given in order of frequency:

(1) Loss of interest and neglect of class work.

(2) Jealousies among members in regard to places on team.

(3) Bad feeling with other Associations and enmity of teams played with.

(4) Players play for gallery and subordinate clean sport to victory.

(5) Rough element, attracted as spectators, want winning at any cost.

(6) Majority of gymnasium men neglected for the benefit of the few.

(7) Players attempt to dictate to Association regarding games, purchase of uniforms, membership tickets, etc.

(8) Members lost: Because of failure to get on team, men leave and organize outside teams; players leave because they are not allowed to

have their own way; lack of attention, physical directors giving too much time to representative team.

(9) Creation of impression in community that Association places too much emphasis on athletics—is becoming a game house.

(10) Association reaps criticism from business men because of leaving work to go on out-of-town trips.

(11) Men lose interest in all Association activities but basket ball—are continually going off to see match games elsewhere.

(12) Men are kept up late at night and exposed to temptation away from home.

(13) Over-exertion of players.

For the remedies to these, I can only refer to the resolutions of the Physical Directors' Conferences of 1896 and 1897.

Benefits derived from having representative team in Association, given in order of frequency:

(1) Advertises Association among young men, business men and the community in general.

(2) Popularizes Association among young men and interests public.

(3) Attracts strangers and prospective members to building.

(4) Creates interest and enthusiasm among members.

(5) Creates greater loyalty among members.

(6) Holds members and brings in new ones.

(7) Holds experts and men that other work will not hold.

(8) Gives players opportunity to see other cities and other Associations and educates them as to the extent of Association work.

(9) Brings Associations into friendly and more intimate relations.

(10) Gives players all-round development.

(11) Source of income.

If there was ever a time that physical directors appeared to be drifting into the idea that games would take the place of class work, the present figures do not show it. In answer to the question:

"Do you think the player gets as much and as beneficial exercise from basket ball as he would if he were to put the same time in regular class work? Your reasons?"

Forty-nine Associations say both are needed, basket ball to give the development of heart and lungs after class work and to bring out qualities not demanded by class work. Sixteen consider basket ball as sufficient for a man who has been developed physically, either from regular class work or other exercise, its recreative element relaxing the tired brain centres and making it an ideal game for brain workers. Eighteen Associations say no, out and out. These give as their reasons:

Failure to give all-round development or symmetry; failure to correct defects in physique, round-shouldered man remains so; nervously exhaustive and muscularly destructive; reduces weight. These reasons are also given: Chest becomes muscle-bound; not beneficial because his thought is not on action of muscles; not beneficial because taken for competition and pleasure; the last savors of the mediæval monks.

In answer to the question, "Are players who have taken regular class work noticeably superior in endurance, etc., to players who have not?" sixty-three say yes without qualification; 7 say no with qualification; 8 say no. In cases where man has had vigorous exercise before joining

Association and using gymnasium, class work does not give him any extra endurance. We think many of the 63 who said yes would be willing to qualify their answer to the same extent. At any rate, the conclusion we may draw is that the regular class work better fits a man for basket ball playing.

Eight physical directors whose representative teams played from four to six games per month stated that players showed evidences of lessened vitality toward end of season. Thirteen whose teams played the same number of games per month claimed that players at end of season gave no evidence of such a state of health.

The rest of the answers were either from those whose teams played but once or twice a month and, of course, showed no evidence of exhaustion, or from those who expressed no opinion at all. None played more than six times per month.

Sixteen state that rough games please audiences most; 60 claim that clean games please most; 6 draw larger audiences to tournament games than to games with outsiders; 3 say both plans have equal drawing power. In favor of Athletic League Registration Rule: Yes, 55; No, 17; Don't know, 20. Fifteen Associations don't appear to approve of prizes being given in basket ball. Twenty-nine Associations give prizes, such as shields, cups, banners, medals, photos, pins, badges and turkey suppers. Most of these prizes are given as rewards to winning teams in tournaments. From a study of the answers, it appears that in order to generate enough enthusiasm in a tournament it is often necessary to offer some inducement to the winners outside of the mere glory of victory, and especially does this appear true of places where a representative team has been generating enthusiasm by its victories.

Forty of the 94 Associations heard from have some regulation to induce the basket ball enthusiasts to take the regular class work. All but two claim beneficial results, and one of these two stopped enforcing the rule because of premium it put upon lying. Certain excuses being accepted, the men lied in order to evade the regulation. Judging from the experience of those who have tried the plan of making class attendance to a greater or less extent a requirement for basket ball players, it would seem that such a plan could be beneficially applied in all Associations who are experiencing great difficulty in getting the men to take the class work. A fuller discussion of this can be found in "Men," May 14, 1898, p. 678.

In conclusion, I may say that basket ball under proper restrictions has shown itself an important and very helpful agency in our physical department, and is entitled to a permanent place in our work.

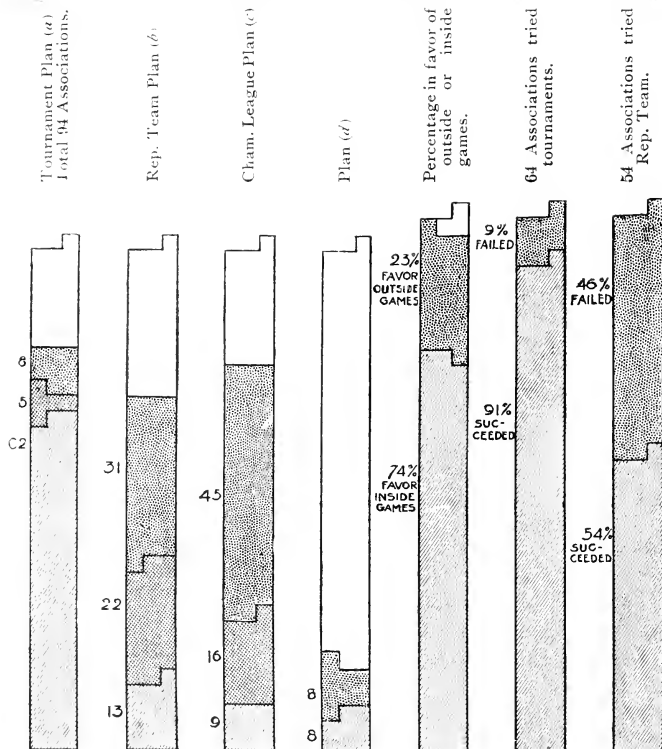
# Attitude of Physical Directors Toward Basket Ball

WHITE—Opinion not expressed.

SLANTING LINE SHADING—Give plan first choice.

CROSS LINE SHADING—In favor of plan.

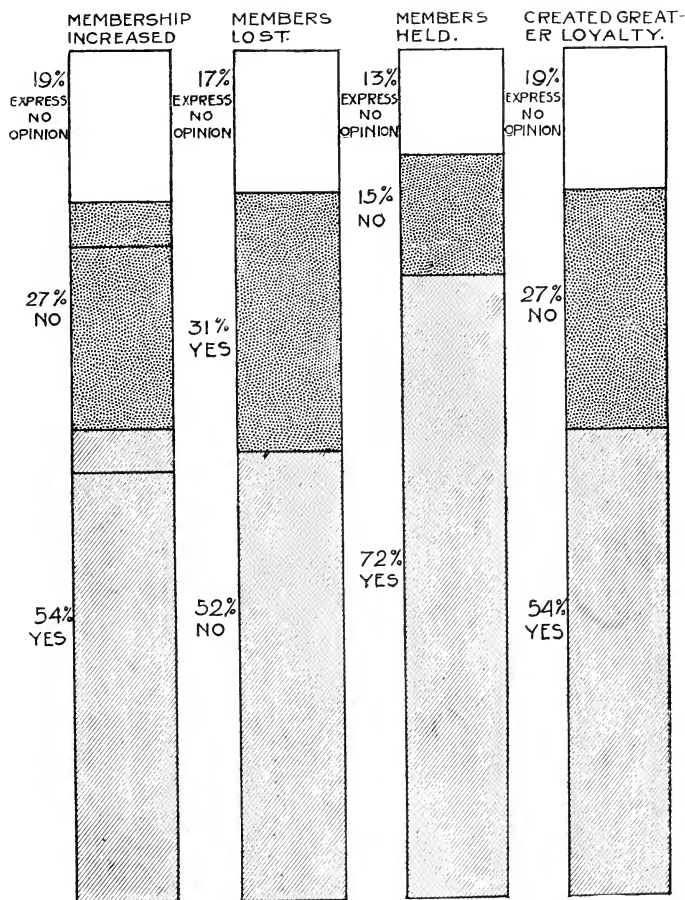
DOTTED SHADING—Opposed to plan.





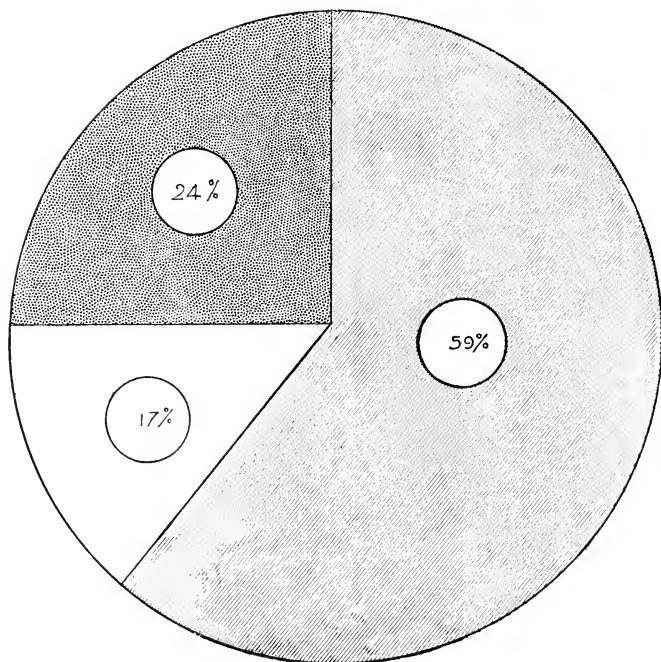
# Results of Basket Ball on Associations, from statements of 94 Physical Directors and General Secretaries

Favorable results in slanting line shading; unfavorable results in dotted shading;  
no opinion expressed, white.



## Summary of Results on Preceding Page

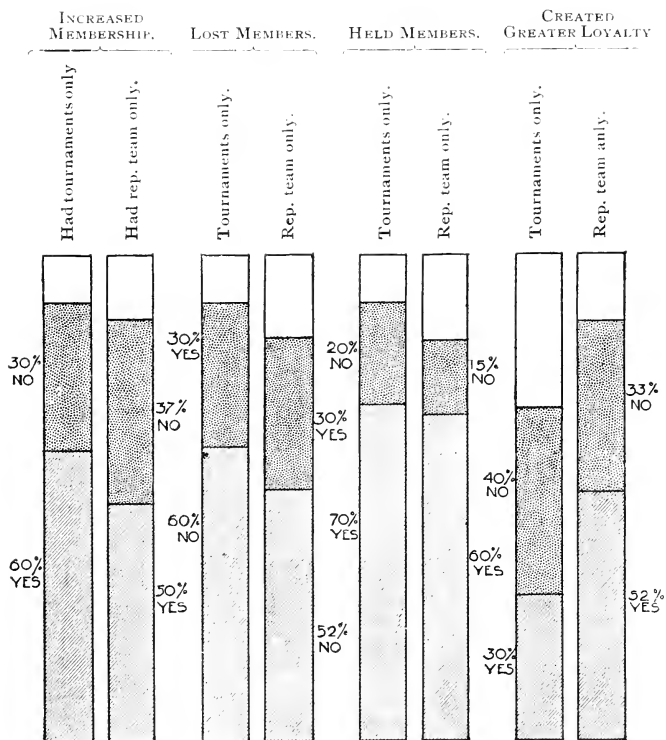
Favorable results in slanting line shading; unfavorable results in dotted shading;  
opinion not expressed, white.



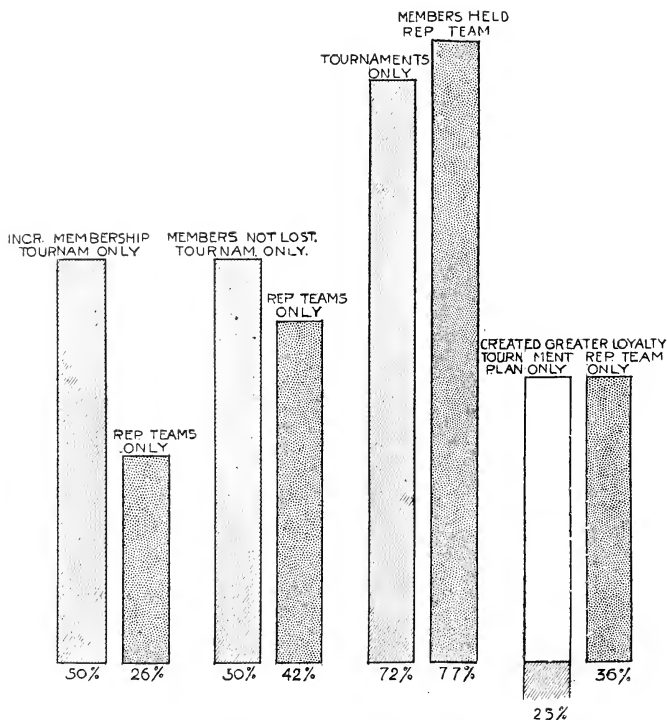
### Results of Game in These Associations

27 Associations had representative teams only.

10 Associations had tournaments only.



Proportion of favorable results to unfavorable shown by height of column; also the composite favorable results of the two plans on the Association membership. Figures at foot of column give percentage of favorable results.



Proportion of favorable results shown by height of column. Also see figures.

More failures than successes.

## RECORDS OF TEAMS.

SEASON 1897-98.



## ATHENS, OAKLAND, CAL.

Jan. 14—Atheas, 18; Missions, 10.  
 Jan. 27—Athens, 26; Lawyers, 6.  
 Feb. 17—Athens, 2; Unions, 0, dft.  
 Feb. 22—Athens, 8; Bus. Men, 6.

March 3—Athens, 14; Rushers, 15.  
 March 17—Athens, 16; Bus. Men, 19.  
 March 24—Athens, 10; Bus. Men, 12.  
 May 14—Athens, 18; Portland, 9.

## BAY RIDGE (N. Y.) ATHLETIC CLUB.

Nov. 10—B. R. A. C., 5; East. Dist.  
 Y. M. C. A., 8.

Nov. 20—B. R. A. C., 34; Wagner  
 A. C., 0.

Nov. 27—B. R. A. C., 2; East. Dist.  
 Y. M. C. A., 4.

Dec. 10—B. R. A. C., 13; Pro-Ca-  
 thedral, 10.

Dec. 18—B. R. A. C., 27; Young  
 Men's Corps, 12.

Jan. 1—B. R. A. C., 6; 4th Sep.  
 Co., 9.

Jan. 8—B. R. A. C., 1; Washing-  
 ton Heights Y. M. C. A., 10.

Jan. 19—B. R. A. C., 6; 4th Sep.  
 Co., 13.

Jan. 26—B. R. A. C., 6; Institute  
 A. C., 10.

Jan. 29—B. R. A. C., 36; Lafayette  
 King's Sons, 7.

Feb. 5—B. R. A. C., 18; Xavier  
 A. C., 7.

Feb. 12—B. R. A. C., 24; Alliance  
 A. C., 8.

Feb. 19—B. R. A. C., 30; Pastime  
 A. C., 6.

March 5—B. R. A. C., 26; 17th Sep.  
 Co., of Flushing, 6.

March 11—B. R. A. C., 14; Hugue-  
 not A. C., 16.

March 12—B. R. A. C., 30; Hugue-  
 not A. C., 9.

March 30—B. R. A. C., 2; 4th Sep.  
 Co., 17.

April 2—B. R. A. C., 26; Paterson  
 Y. M. C. A., 11.

April 6—B. R. A. C., 9; 17th Sep.  
 Co., 6.

April 11—B. R. A. C., 5; 4th Sep.  
 Co., 12.

April 13—B. R. A. C., 4; East. Dist.  
 Y. M. C. A., 8.

April 15—B. R. A. C., 12; Washing-  
 ton Heights Y. M. C. A., 16.

April 18—B. R. A. C., 8; Knicker-  
 bocker A. C., 10.

April 20—B. R. A. C., 7; 23d St.  
 Y. M. C. A., 20.

April 27—B. R. A. C., 9; Paterson  
 Y. M. C. A., 17.

## BUFFALO CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.

Buffalo Central, 12; German Dep., 6.

Buffalo Central, 8; German Dep., 4.

Buffalo Central, 18; Tonawanda, 2.

Buffalo Central, 21; Syracuse, 13.

Buffalo Central, 7; Tonawanda, 20.

Buffalo Central, 6; Hamilton, 14.

Buffalo Central, 18; Tonawanda, 4.

Buffalo Central, 14; Ger. Dep., 13.

Buffalo Central, 23; Tonawanda, 22.

Buffalo Central, 2; Tonawanda, 17.

Buffalo Central, —; Tonawanda, —.

Buffalo Central, —; Hamilton, —.

## BUSINESS MEN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan. 20—Bus. Men, 29; Incog., 9.

Feb. 4—Bus. Men, 21; Spartans, 4.

Feb. 22—Bus. Men, 6; Athens, 8.

March 14—Bus. Men, 11; Rushers, 5.

March 17—Bus. Men, 19; Athens, 16.

March 24—Bus. Men, 12; Athens, 10.

May 13—Bus. Men, 31; Portland, 4.

May 27—Bus. Men, 24; Portld., 16.

May 28—Bus. Men, 23; Portld., 15.

## BUTLER (P.A.) Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 25—Butler, 15; Sharpsburg, 18.

March 17—Butler, 19; Sharpsb., 4.

March 21—Butl., 29; Kiskiminctas, 4.

March 31—Butler, 6; Wilmdg., 15.

April 9—Butler, 24; Wilmdg., 19.

## BROOKLYN, N. Y., Y. M. C. A.

Oct. 14—E. D., 15; Montauk, 8.  
 Oct. 28—E. D., 18; Adelphi, 5.  
 Nov. 4—E. D., 23; Bedford, 3.  
 Nov. 11—E. D., 8; Bay R. A. C., 5.  
 Nov. 16—E. D., 20; Adelphi, 6.  
 Nov. 23—E. D., 7; Co. B 71st R., 8.  
 Nov. 27—E. D., 6; Bay R. A. C., 2.  
 Dec. 2—E. D., 13; Knickerb., 8.  
 Dec. 9—E. D., 21; Co. B 71st R., 1.  
 Dec. 13—E. D., 16; Co. F., Norwalk, Conn., 6.  
 Dec. 18—E. D., 5; Waterbury, 16.  
 Dec. 23—E. D., 7; 23d St., 8.  
 Jan. 8—E. D., 7; New Britain, 6.  
 Jan. 11—E. D., 10; Knickerb., 11.  
 Jan. 21—E. D., 8; Co. F., Norwalk, Conn., 14.  
 Jan. 22—E. D., 15; Bedford, 7.  
 Jan. 27—E. D., 18; Mt. Morris, 8.  
 Feb. 3—E. D., 26; Co. F. Norwalk, Conn., 5.  
 Feb. 5—E. D., 13; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, 9.  
 Feb. 10—E. D., 26; Montauk, 5.  
 Feb. 11—E. D., 16; 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, 6.

Feb. 17—E. D., 58; Pratt Inst., 6.  
 Feb. 19—E. D., 9; 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, 8.  
 Feb. 24—E. D., 76; New Roch., 0.  
 March 3—E. D., 21; Monitor, 14.  
 March 5—E. D., 16; Elizabeth, 10.  
 March 8—E. D., 20; New Roch., 3.  
 March 10—E. D., 38; Elizabeth, 7.  
 March 17—E. D., 42; Bedford 1st, 12.  
 March 19—E. D., 20; Pratt Inst., 8.  
 March 24—E. D., 31; 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, 6.  
 March 29—E. D., 29; Entrenous, of Paterson, 4.  
 April 2—E. D., 6; Entrenous, of Paterson, 4.  
 April 6—E. D., 30; Monitor, 6.  
 April 9—E. D., 18; 17th Sep. Co., Flushing, 4.  
 April 12—E. D., 15; Knickerb., 8.  
 April 13—E. D., 8; Bay Ridge, 4.  
 April 15—E. D., 15; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, 14.  
 April 18—E. D., 7; 23d St., 23.  
 April 20—E. D., 5; Wash. Hts., 15.

## CO. F., FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G., NORWALK, CONN.

Nov. 12—Co. F, 20; Danbury, Y. M. C. A., 25.  
 Nov. 25—Co. F, 10; Stamford Y. M. C. A., 6.  
 Dec. 14—Co. F., 6; East. Dist. Y. M. C. A., 16.  
 Dec. 27—Co. F, 16; Mt. Morris, 11.  
 Jan. 8—Co. F, 13; Montauks, 4.  
 Feb. 3—Co. F, 5; East. Dist. Y. M. C. A., 26.  
 Feb. 14—Co. F., 4; New Rochelle, 6.

Feb. 16—Co. F, 27; New Rochelle, 2.  
 Feb. 21—Co. F, 14; East. Dist. Y. M. C. A., 8.  
 Feb. 23—Co. F, 4; Fourth Sep. Co., Yonkers, 28.  
 Feb. 26—Co. F, 1; Wash. Heights, N. Y., 31.  
 March 12—Co. F, 2; St. Patricks, —.  
 March 25—Co. F, 11; Danbury Y. M. C. A., 13.

## CINCINNATI Y. M. C. A.

Cincinnati, 34; Hamilton, 2.  
 Cincinnati, 18; Hamilton, 2.  
 Cincinnati, 11; Ft. Thomas, 6.  
 Cincinnati, 16; Ft. Thomas, 2.

Cincinnati, 11; Ft. Thomas, 1.  
 Cincinnati, 8; Ft. Thomas, 9.  
 Cincinnati, 9; Piqua, 2.

## DUQUESNE COUNTRY AND ATHLETIC CLUB, PITTSBURG.

D. C. & A. C., 23; Geneva Col., 2.  
 D. C. & A. C., 25; Central Turn., 8.  
 D. C. & A. C., 14; Central Turn., 10.  
 D. C. & A. C., 32; Sewickley Y. M. C. A., 4.  
 D. C. & A. C., 38; Western Univ. of Penn., 3.  
 D. C. & A. C., 27; Birmhm. Tur., 13.  
 D. C. & A. C., 41; Birmhm. Tur., 11.

D. C. & A. C., 3; So. Side Tur., 2.  
 D. C. & A. C., 54; Allentn. Tur., 0.  
 D. C. & A. C., 9; Imperial A. C., 3.  
 D. C. & A. C., 21; Wstmstr. Col., 11.  
 D. C. & A. C., 26; So. Side A. C., 7.  
 D. C. & A. C., 32; Wilkinsburg Y. M. C. A., 8.  
 D. C. & A. C., 25; Has Beens, 8.  
 D. C. & A. C., 38; So. Side Tur., 7.

## ELIZABETH ATHLETIC CLUB.

Elizabeth, 18; Riverside A. C., 12.  
 Elizab., 9; Orange Y. M. C. A., 10.  
 Elizabeth, 4; Paterson, 8.  
 Elizabeth, 41; Summit, 5.  
 Elizabeth, 10; Xavier A. C., 20.  
 Elizabeth, 2; Paterson Y.M.C.A., 0.  
 Elizabeth, 3; Institute A. C., 4.  
 Elizabeth, 21; Riverside A. C., 8.  
 Elizabeth, 18; Orange Y.M.C.A., 12.  
 Elizabeth, 18; Institute A. C., 15.  
 Elizabeth, 20; Lafayette K. S., 2.  
 Elizabeth, 14; Lafayette K. S., 4.  
 Elizabeth, 20; Orange Y.M.C.A., 4.  
 Elizabeth, 18; Summit Y.M.C.A., 9.  
 Elizab., 9; Plainfield Y.M.C.A., 10.

Elizabeth, 5; Trenton B.B. team, 30.  
 Elizabeth, 6; Mt. Morris B. B., 10.  
 Elizabeth, 9; Orange Y.M.C.A., 14.  
 Elizab., 32; Plainfield Y.M.C.A., 9.  
 Elizabeth, 10; Gatling Gun, Co. A, 7.  
 Elizabeth, 2; Waterb. Y.M.C.A., 40.  
 Elizab., 50; New Rochelle A. C., 3.  
 Elizabeth, 26; 17th Sep. Co., 3.  
 Elizabeth, 46; Orange Y.M.C.A., 6.  
 Elizabeth, 10; Eastern Dist., 16.  
 Elizabeth, 7; Eastern Dist., 38.  
 Elizabeth, 55; 17th Sep. Co., 9.  
 Elizabeth, 24; Xavier A. C., 2.  
 Elizabeth, 18; Central Y.M.C.A., 12.  
 Elizabeth 23; St. George A. C., 16.

## ENTRE NOUS A. C., PATERSON, N. J.

Entre Nous, 8; Pat. Y.M.C.A., 6.  
 Entre Nous, 16; Yonkers, 20.  
 Entre N., 12; Suburbans, Yonk., 18.  
 Entre N., 4; E. Dist. Y.M.C.A., 6.

Entre Nous, 8; Pat. Y.M.C.A., 1.  
 Entre Nous, 10; Greenville, Brook-  
 lyn, 9.  
 Entre N., 8; E. Dist. Y.M.C.A., 29.

## FITCHBURG Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 6—Fitchb., 29; Cushing A., 6.  
 Nov. 20—Fitchb., 14; Cushing A., 8.  
 Nov. 25—Fitchb., 27; Clinton, 16.  
 Dec. 10—Fitchb., 14; Clinton, 6.  
 Dec. 11—Fitchb., 22; Leominster, 4.  
 Dec. 15—Fitchb., 20; Leomin., 10.  
 Dec. 17—Fitchb., 39; Southbr., 6.  
 Dec. 31—Fitchb., 33; Fanwood, 8.  
 Jan. 7—Fitchb., 13; Lynn, 12.  
 Jan. 15—Fitchb., 30; Spgfd. T.S., 22.  
 Jan. 22—Fitchb., 50; Boston, 3.  
 Feb. 4—Fitchb., 31; Brattleb., 19.

Feb. 9—Fitchb., 17; Lynn, 20.  
 Feb. 19—Fitchb., 36; Spgfd. T.S., 19.  
 Feb. 22—Fitchb., 29; Melrose, 5.  
 Feb. 22—Fitchb., 33; Boston, 2.  
 March 5—Fitchb., 28; Cushg. A., 4.  
 March 11—Fitchb., 14; Cushing, 10.  
 March 17—Fitchb., 18; Lynn, 10.  
 March 19—Fitchb., 62; Melrose, 5.  
 March 22—Fitchb., 34; Spgfd., 16.  
 March 22—Fitchb., 17; Hartford, 15.  
 March 25—Fitchb., 36; Taunton, 4.

## 4TH SEPARATE COMPANY, YONKERS, N. Y.

Nov. 6—4th, 6; Mt. Morris, 3.  
 Nov. 12—4th, 8; Fanwood, 6.  
 Nov. 19—4th, 5; Dr. Savage, 6.  
 Nov. 25—4th, 4; 15th Sep. Co., 4.  
 Nov. 27—4th, 12; Westchester Co.  
 Wheelmen, 5.  
 Dec. 1—4th, 19; Claremount, 0.  
 Dec. 11—4th, 8; Mt. Morris, 0.  
 Dec. 15—4th, 4; Westchester Co.  
 Wheelmen, 5.  
 Dec. 17—4th, 12; 16th Sep. Co., 5.  
 Dec. 24—4th, 16; 23d Sep. Co., 4.  
 Jan. 1—4th, 9; Bay Ridge A. C., 6.  
 Jan. 7—4th, 18; Wallingford, 3.  
 Jan. 12—4th, 14; Pro-Cathedrals, 0.  
 Jan. 15—4th, 8; Yale, 7.  
 Jan. 19—4th, 13; Bay Ridge A.C., 6.  
 Jan. 28—4th, 12; 15th Sep. Co., 2.  
 Feb. 1—4th, 8; New Britain, 6.  
 Feb. 5—4th, 2; East. Dist., 0.

Feb. 11—4th, 15; St. Thomas, 4.  
 Feb. 15—4th, 5; Wash. Hts., 9.  
 Feb. 19—4th, 9; Knickerb. A.C., 6.  
 Feb. 23—4th, 28; Co. F, 4th Reg., 4.  
 Feb. 26—4th, 12; 15th Sep. Co., 6.  
 March 1—4th, 20; Camden, 6.  
 March 4—4th, 26; Xavier A. C., 3.  
 March 12—4th, 9; Yale, 8.  
 March 18—4th, 24; St. Thomas, 6.  
 March 23—4th, 22; Pat. Y.M.C.A., 6.  
 March 26—4th, 16; 14th Sep. Co., 6.  
 March 30—4th, 17; B. Ridge A.C., 2.  
 April 6—4th, 24; 14th Sep. Co., 6.  
 April 9—4th, 8; 23d St., 14.  
 April 11—4th, 12; B. Ridge A.C., 5.  
 April 13—4th, 7; 23d St., 5.  
 April 15—4th, 14; East. Dist., 15.  
 April 18—4th, 8; Wash. Hts., 4.  
 April 20—4th, 4; Knickerbocker, 10.

## GRAND RAPIDS Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 3—Ailward, 2; Graves, 6.  
 Dec. 10—Gibson, 4; Rysdale, 5.  
 Dec. 17—Gaikima, 9; Ailward, 12.  
 Dec. 24—Graves, 2; Gibson, 0.  
 Dec. 31—Gaikima, 0; Rysdale, 2.  
 Jan. 1—Ailward, 14; Gibson, 7.  
 Jan. 1—Gaikima, 6; Graves, 12.  
 Jan. 7—Ailward, 7; Rysdale, 6.  
 Jan. 14—Gaikima, 1; Gibson, 11.  
 Jan. 21—Graves, 8; Rysdale, 6.

Jan. 28—Ailward, 2; Graves, 16.  
 Feb. 4—Gibson, 12; Rysdale, 5.  
 Feb. 11—Gaikima, 8; Ailward, 10.  
 Feb. 18—Graves, 8; Gibson, 9.  
 Feb. 25—Gaikima, 8; Rysdale, 10.  
 March 4—Ailward, 6; Gibson, 10.  
 March 11—Gaikima, 0; Graves, 2.  
 March 18—Ailward, 7; Rysdale, 19.  
 March 25—Gaikima, 6; Gibson, 5.  
 April 1—Graves, 5; Rysdale, 4.

## HOLYOKE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Feb. 2—Holyoke H. S., 19; Williston Sem., 7.  
 Feb. 11—Holyoke H. S., 51; Northampton H. S., 5.  
 Feb. 12—Holyoke H. S., 17; St. Joseph Soc., Chicopee, 16.  
 Feb. 16—Holyoke H. S., 38; Williston Sem., 7.  
 Feb. 26—Holyoke H. S., 24; Training School 2d, 8.

March 2—Holyoke H. S., 27; Hartford H. S., 15.  
 March 5—Holyoke H. S., 10; Northampton H. S., 1.  
 March 11—Holyoke H. S., 41; Westfield H. S., 11.  
 March 19—Holyoke H. S., 33; Chicopee P. H. 2d, 11.  
 Feb. 25—Holyoke H. S., 35; Drury Academy, 10.

## HOLYOKE Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 20—Holyoke, 35; Westfield, 0.  
 Dec. 4—Holyoke, 16; Chicopee, 7.  
 Dec. 15—Holyoke, 21; Spgfl. Trn., 13.  
 Dec. 18—Holyoke, 50; Thmpsnv., 6.  
 Dec. 29—Holyoke, 39; N. Y. Deaf Mutes, 6.  
 Jan. 1—Holyoke, 34; Sprngfld., 7.  
 Jan. 8—Holyoke, 8; Hartford, 29.  
 Jan. 12—Holyoke, 13; Chicopee, 3.  
 Jan. 15—Holyoke, 44; Montplr., 12.  
 Jan. 29—Holyoke, 21; Sprngfld., 20.

Feb. 1—Holyoke, 35; Bridgept., 16.  
 Feb. 5—Holyoke, 25; Traing S., 9.  
 Feb. 12—Holyoke, 17; Waterb., 26.  
 Feb. 19—Holyoke, 20; Sprngfld., 11.  
 Feb. 26—Holyoke, 12; Sprngfld., 23.  
 March 9—Holyoke, 19; Hartfd., 15.  
 March 19—Holyoke, 34; Springfield Turners, 12.  
 March 22—Holyoke, 12; Hartfd., 20.  
 March 26—Holyoke, 21; Springfield Bicycle Club, 8.

## HOLYOKE Y. M. C. A.—STUDENTS' TEAM.

Nov. 27—Students, 10; Chicopee P. H. 2d., 14.  
 Dec. 25—Students, 8; Springfield Reds, 5.

Jan. 1—Students, 31; Springfield Reds, 2.

## HUGUENOT A. C., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Huguenot, 20; Olivet, 10.  
 Huguenot, 14; Metropolitan, 5.  
 Huguenot, 9; Stamford, 15.  
 Huguenot, 16; Institutes, 10.  
 Huguenot, 10; 71st Regiment, 14.  
 Huguenot, 16; Washington Hts., 18.  
 Huguenot, 24; Crescents, 6.  
 Huguenot, 12; Metropolitan, 8.  
 Huguenot, 8; Washington Hts., 14.  
 Huguenot, 23; Lafayettes, 8.  
 Huguenot, 5; Poughkeepsie, 15.  
 Huguenot, 8; Institutes, 22.  
 Huguenot, 6; St. George A. C., 10.

Huguenot, 14; Centrals, 12.  
 Huguenot, 11; Metropolitan, 16.  
 Huguenot, 22; Xaviers, 3.  
 Huguenot, 8; Centrals, 20.  
 Huguenot, 23; Manhattans, 17.  
 Huguenot, 16; Bay Ridge, 14.  
 Huguenot, 12; Bay Ridge, 30.  
 Huguenot, 17; 17th Sep. Co., 2.  
 Huguenot, 3; New Rochelle, 5.  
 Huguenot, 16; New Rochelle, 6.  
 Huguenot, 5; New Rochelle, 2.  
 Huguenot, 6; Centrals, 4.



## INSTITUTE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Dec. 15—Institute A. C., 4; Elizabeth A. C., 3.  
 Dec. 31—Institute A. C., 15; Elizabeth A. C., 18.  
 Jan. 5—Institute A. C., 12; Lafayette K. S., 1.  
 Jan. 10—Institute A. C., 4; Plainfield Y. M. C. A., 12.  
 Jan. 18—Institute A. C., 11; Xavier A. C., 0.  
 Jan. 21—Institute A. C., 13; Plainfield Y. M. C. A., 0.

Jan. 26—Institute A. C., 10; Bay Ridge A. C., 6.  
 Jan. 29—Institute A. C., 2; Paterson Y. M. C. A., 4.  
 Feb. 2—Institute A. C., 16; Gatling Gun, Co. A., 0.  
 Feb. 19—Institute A. C., 10; Central Y. M. C. A., 6.  
 March 2—Institute A. C., 30; Pratt Institute, 4.  
 March 8—Institute A. C., 13; Paterson Y. M. C. A., 10.

## KNICKERBOCKER A. C., NEW YORK.

Oct. 28—K. A. C., 32; Riverside, 0.  
 Nov. 4—K. A. C., 12; Metropols, 4.  
 Nov. 18—K. A. C., 11; Deaf and Dumb Inst., 8.  
 Dec. 2—K. A. C., 8; E. Dist., 13.  
 Dec. 9—K. A. C., 19; Adelphi A., 5.  
 Dec. 10—K. A. C., 3; Wallingford Y. M. C. A., 15.  
 Dec. 11—K. A. C., 16; New Brit., 12.  
 Dec. 16—K. A. C., 20; Dr. Sav., 12.  
 Dec. 23—K. A. C., 18; Westchester Wheelmen, 2.  
 Dec. 30—K. A. C., 22; Mt. Mor., 10.  
 Jan. 8—K. A. C., 0; Camden, 26.  
 Jan. 13—K. A. C., 17; Central Y. M. C. A., 9.  
 Jan. 20—K. A. C., 11; East. Dist. Y. M. C. A., 10.  
 Jan. 22—K. A. C., 9; Waterbury Y. M. C. A., 12.  
 Jan. 27—K. A. C., 16; Xavier, 11.

Jan. 29—K. A. C., 7; Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 12.  
 Feb. 3—K. A. C., 21; Company B, 71st Regiment, 8.  
 Feb. 10—K. A. C., 7; Yale, 27.  
 Feb. 17—K. A. C., 10; Mt. Mor., 4.  
 Feb. 19—K. A. C., 6; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, 9.  
 Feb. 22—K. A. C., 18; Co. I, New London, Conn., 2.  
 Feb. 24—K. A. C., 40; Bedford, 2.  
 March 3—K. A. C., 2; Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 0.  
 March 10—K. A. C., 12; Orange Y. M. C. A., 4.  
 March 15—K. A. C., 4; Central Y. M. C. A., 13.  
 March 17—K. A. C., 18; Paterson Y. M. C. A., 16.  
 March 24—K. A. C., 20; Huguenot A. C., 6.  
 March 31—K. A. C., 26; Pastimes, 5.

## LAFAYETTE (JERSEY CITY) KING'S SONS.

King's Sons, 1; Institute A. C., 12.  
 King's Sons, 2; Elizabeth A. C., 20.  
 King's Sons, 7; Elizabeth A. C., 14.  
 King's Sons, 8; Huguenot A. C., 20.

King's Sons, 7; Bay Ridge A. C., 36.  
 King's Sons, 11; Pratt Institute, 10.  
 King's Sons, 14; Xavier A. C., 34.  
 King's Sons, 7; Bedford A. C., 21.

## LOS ANGELES (CAL.) Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 15—Crescents, 7; Afternns., 5.  
 Jan. 22—Afternoons, 10; Evegs., 4.  
 Jan. 29—Crescents, 8; Afternns., 28.  
 Feb. 12—Crescents, 10; Afternns., 7.  
 Feb. 19—Crescents, 11; Afternoons (Y. M. C. A.), 33.  
 Feb. 21—Afternoons (Y. M. C. A.), 10; San Diego, 7.

March 26—Crescents, 5; Afternoons (Y. M. C. A.), 15.  
 April 2—Crescents, 4; Afternoons (Y. M. C. A.), 18.  
 May 21—Crescents, 10; Pasadena, 1.  
 June 16—Crescents, 19; State Normal School, 10.

## LYNN (MASS.) Y. M. C. A.

Lynn, 12; Fitchburg, 13.  
 Lynn, 30; Melrose, 3.  
 Lynn, 1; Cushing Academy, 32.  
 Lynn, 30; Boston, 4.  
 Lynn, 20; Melrose, 15.

Lynn, 20; Fitchburg, 17.  
 Lynn, 10; Fitchburg, 18.  
 Lynn (2d team), 7; Posse Gym., 4.  
 Lynn, 42; Melrose, 2.

## MINNEAPOLIS Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 17—Minneapolis, 15; Co. G (Redwing), 5.	Feb. 11—Minneapolis, 21; Duluth Y. M. C. A., 6.
Jan. 24—Minneapolis, 9; Univ. of Minn., 2.	Feb. 12—Minneapolis, 12; West Superior Normal School, 1.
Feb. 4—Minneapolis, 14; Univ. of Minn., 13.	Feb. 15—Minneapolis, 5; Co. G (Redwing), 16.
Feb. 7—Minneapolis, 10; Macalester College, 3.	Feb. 20—Minneapolis, 13; Macalester College, 4.

## MISSIONS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan. 14—Missions, 10; Athens, 18.	March 10—Missions, 14; Incog., 12.
Feb. 10—Missions, 5; Spartans, 4.	March 12—Missions, 15; Rushers, 19.

## NEW BRITAIN (CONN.) Y. M. C. A.

New Britain, 20; Wash. Hts., 8.	New Britain, 11; Middletown, 9.
New Britain, 6; 4th Sep. Co., 6.	New Britain, 13; Middletown, 3.
New Britain, 9; Camden, N. J., 34.	New Britain, 16; Middletown, 6.
New Britain, 40; Camden, N. J., 14.	New Britain, 18; Middletown, 6.
New Britain, 4; Penn. Wheelmen, 8.	New Britain, 10; Middletown, 2.
New Britain, 5; 15th Sep. Co., 7.	New Britain, 9; Middletown, 22.
New Britain, 11; 15th Sep. Co., 9.	New Britain, 20; Waterbury, 18.
New Britain, 9; Yale, 22.	New Britain, 13; Waterbury, 8.
New Britain, 16; Yale, 6.	New Britain, 20; Bklyn. Central, 11.
New Brit., 6; 23d St. Y.M.C.A., 20.	New Britain, 28; Fanwood, 8.
New Brit., 8; 23d St. Y.M.C.A., 10.	New Britain, 12; Knickerbocker, 16.
New Britain, 33; Wallingford, 12.	New Britain, 14; Suburbans, 2.
New Britain, 14; Wallingford, 12.	New Britain, 16; Springfield, 10.
New Britain, 12; Wallingford, 6.	New Britain, 16; Springfield, 2.
New Britain, 20; Wallingford, 7.	New Britain, 6; East District, 7.
New Britain, 12; Wallingford, 14.	New Britain, 8; Thompsonville, 7.
New Britain, 13; Wallingford, 7.	New Britain, 19; Thompsonville, 4.
New Britain, 14; Wallingford, 0.	New Britain, 22; Hartford, 2.

## NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 22—Nthmtn., 10; Williston, 12.	Feb. 23—Nthmptn., 13; Willistn., 9.
Feb. 1—Nthmptn., 6; Brattlb., 24.	March 4—Nthmptn., 11; Westff., 13.
Feb. 1—Nthmptn., 4; Springfield, 34.	March 5—Nthmtn., 1; Holyoke, 10.
Feb. 11—Nthmptn., 5; Holyoke, 51.	March 5—Northampton, 17; St. J. (Chicopee), 44.
Feb. 19—Nthampton, 12; Willistn., 9.	

## NORTH TONAWANDA (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 7—Tonawanda, 29; Rochester Y. M. C. A., 10.	Feb. 25—Tonawanda, 20; Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., 7.
Jan. 22—Tonawanda, 25; Buffalo German Y. M. C. A., 15.	Feb. 26—Tonawanda, 41; Rochester A. C., 7.
Jan. 29—Tonawanda, 18; Hamilton (Ont.) Y. M. C. A., 10.	Feb. 12—Tonawanda, 14; Hamilton (Ont.) Y. M. C. A., 20.
Feb. 22—Tonawanda, 9; Rochester Y. M. C. A., 10.	March 2—Tonawanda, 6; Buffalo Central, 5.

## OMAHA Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 12—Omaha, 12; So. Omaha, 10.	Feb. 22—Omaha, 18; Lincoln Y. M. C. A., 8.
Dec. 25—Omaha, 9; So. Omaha, 4.	March 12—Omaha, 23; So. Omaha Y. M. C. A., 10.
Jan. 1—Omaha, 9; Chicago West Side Dept. Y. M. C. A., 23.	March 18—Omaha, 21; Sioux City Y. M. C. A., 9.
Jan. 15—Omaha 16; State Univ., 12.	April 5—Omaha, 20; Sioux City Y. M. C. A., 8.
Jan. 28—Omaha, 9; State Univ., 10.	
Feb. 16—Omaha, 25; Dodge Light Guards, 9.	

## PENN WHEELMEN, PHILADELPHIA.

Penn W., 10; Clearmont, 4.  
 Penn W., 11; Penn Treaty, 5.  
 Penn W., 5; Phila. A. C., 1.  
 Penn W., 13; Second Regt., 2.  
 Penn W., 32; Atlas A. A., 0.  
 Penn W., 14; W. P. B. B., 1.  
 Penn W., 7; All Phila., 5.  
 Penn W., 17; Temple College, 8.  
 Penn W., 52; Anderson A. A., 4.  
 Penn W., 35; Woodbury, 0.  
 Penn W., 11; Trinity, 8.  
 Penn W., 20; Columbia F. C., 4.  
 Penn W., 17; Wilmington, 0.  
 Penn W., 16; Roden A. C., 2.  
 Penn W., 5; Monterey F. C., 4.  
 Penn W., 36; Conshohocken H. C., 4.  
 Penn W., 30; Burlington, 5.  
 Penn W., 31; Trenton Y. M. C. A., 11.  
 Penn W., 8; Champion New Briton, 4.

Penn W., 32; Third Regt., 3.  
 Penn W., 14; Penn Treaty, 3.  
 Penn W., 24; Pioneers Conshohocken, 8.  
 Penn W., 8; Penn Treaty, 5.  
 Penn W., 22; Camden B. B. T., 2.  
 Penn W., 11; Burlington, 7.  
 Penn W., 11; Temple College, 2.  
 Penn W., 12; Caledonian Club, 11.  
 Clover W., 11; Penn W., 9.  
 Bridgeton, 5; Penn W., 4.  
 Hancock A. A., 8; Penn W., 6.  
 Yale College, 16; Penn W., 7.  
 Conshohocken, 4; Penn W., 1.  
 Temple College, 12; Penn W., 6.  
 Trenton Turners, 14; Penn W., 6.  
 Pioneers Conshohocken, 16; Penn W., 0.  
 Temple College, 9; Penn W., 3.  
 Clover W., 4; Penn W., 3.  
 Temple College, 15; Penn W., 8.  
 Camden, 22; Penn W., 8.

## PLAINFIELD (N. J.) Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 12—Plainfield, 16; Summit Y. M. C. A., 12.  
 Nov. 25—Plainfield, 16; Business Men, 3.  
 Nov. 30—Plainfield, 22; Summit Y. M. C. A., 12.  
 Dec. 10—Plainfield, 15; Newark Academy, 10.  
 Dec. 17—Plainfield, 20; Newark Academy, 10.  
 Dec. 25—Plainfield, 10; N. Y. German Branch, 8.  
 Dec. 29—Plainfield, 17; Newark Y. M. C. A., 16.  
 Jan. 10—Plainfield, 12; Newark Institute, 4.  
 Jan. 21—Plainfield, 0; Newark Institute, 13.  
 Jan. 24—Plainfield, 10; Elizabeth A. C., 9.

Jan. 31—Plainfield, 4; St. Thomas A. C., 20.  
 Feb. 5—Plainfield, 12; Bedford Branch, 18.  
 Feb. 12—Plainfield, 9; Elizabeth A. C., 32.  
 Feb. 18—Plainfield, 27; Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 13.  
 Feb. 22—Plainfield, 27; Newark Y. M. C. A., 9.  
 March 5—Plainfield, 11; 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 2d, 35.  
 March 14—Plainfield, 18; Bedford Branch, 7.  
 March 21—Plainfield, 12; 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 2d, 28.  
 March 26—Plainfield, 10; Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 25.  
 April 4—Plainfield, 18; St. Thomas A. C., 10.

## RUSHERS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Feb. 13—Rushers, 13; Incog., 12.  
 Feb. 15—Rushers, 7; Spartans, 11.  
 March 3—Rushers, 15; Athens, 14.

March 12—Rushers, 19; Missns., 15.  
 March 14—Rushers, 5; Bus. Men, 11.

## SHARPSBURG AND ETNA (PA.) Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 25—S. & E., 18; Butler, 15.  
 Jan. 11—S. & E., 16; 2d Team, 4.  
 Jan. 14—S. & E., 18; Wilmerdg., 13.  
 Jan. 29—S. & E., 17; Wilmerdg., 7.  
 Feb. 7—S. & E., 34; Kiskiminetas Springs School, 7.

March 5—S. & E., 46; Wilmdg., 0.  
 March 10—S. & E., 20; Kiskiminetas Springs School, 1.  
 March 14—S. & E., 22; Sewickley, 13.  
 March 22—S. & E., 33; Sewickley, 5.

## STAMFORD Y. M. C. A.

Stamford, 30; Stamford H. S., 8.  
 Stamford, 49; Co. F, Norwalk, 5.  
 Stamford, 23; Stamford Students, 15.  
 Stamford, 43; H. S., P. and P., 1.  
 Stamford, 9; Mount Morris, 8.  
 Stamford, 24; Waterbury, 11.  
 Stamford, 19; Huguenots, 7.  
 Stamford, 21; Fanwood, 8.  
 Stamford, 32; New Britain, 12.  
 Stamford, 28; Bridgeport, 17.  
 Stamford, 28; Meriden, 4.  
 Stamford, 8; 23d St., 40.

Stamford, 17; Danbury, 11.  
 Stamford, 37; Orange, 5.  
 Stamford, 23; Bridgeport, 15.  
 Stamford, 24; Springfield T. S., 13.  
 Stamford, 41; Paterson, 4.  
 Stamford, 5; Middletown, 22.  
 Stamford, 44; Bedford Br., 14.  
 Stamford, 14; Stamford Klondikes, 7.  
 Stamford, 21; Brooklyn Centrals, 16.  
 Stamford, 19; West Side Br., 12.  
 Stamford, 8; 23d St., 32.  
 Stamford, 49; Stamford Klondikes, 13.

## 37TH SEPARATE COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

37th Separate Co., 21; 21st Separate Co., Troy, 6.  
 37th Separate Co., 44; 46th Separate Co., Amsterdam, 1.  
 37th Separate Co., 21; 7th Separate Co., Cohoes, 16.  
 37th Separate Co., 12; Y. M. C. A., Little Falls, 8.

37th Separate Co., 9; 21st Separate Co., Troy, 3.  
 37th Separate Co., 24; 32d Separate Co., Hoosick Falls, 2.  
 37th Separate Co., 26; R. P. I., Troy, 6.  
 37th Separate Co., 9; 15th Separate Co., Poughkeepsie, 6.

## TWENTY-THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A., NEW YORK—First Team.

Oct. 16—Twenty-third Street, 38; St. Thomas Athletic Club, 8.  
 Oct. 23—Twenty-third Street, 55; Young Men's Institute, 2.  
 Nov. 6—Twenty-third Street, 47; Xavier Athletic Club, 0.  
 Nov. 12—Twenty-third Street, 17; 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, 8.  
 Nov. 13—Twenty-third Street, 34; Mt. Morris, 8.  
 Dec. 4—Twenty-third Street, 58; Clairmonts, of Phila., 3.  
 Dec. 11—Twenty-third Street, 33; Orange Y. M. C. A., 8.  
 Dec. 13—Twenty-third Street, 29; Germantown Y. M. C. A., 3.  
 Dec. 23—Twenty-third Street, 8; E. District Y. M. C. A., 7.  
 Jan. 8—Twenty-third Street, 38; Second Team, 14.  
 Jan. 15—Twenty-third Street, 58; Eastern Dist. (Montauks), 1.  
 Jan. 22—Twenty-third Street, 40; Stamford Y. M. C. A., 8.  
 Jan. 25—Twenty-third Street, 42; Gatling Gun, Co. A., 10.  
 Feb. 2—Twenty-third Street, 57; East Side Branch, 4.  
 Feb. 5—Twenty-third Street, 46; Co. B, 71st Regiment, 11.

Feb. 12—Twenty-third Street, 66; Y. M. C. A. Training Sch., 12.  
 Feb. 15—Twenty-third Street, 72; 22d Regiment, 7.  
 Feb. 19—Twenty-third Street, 36; St. Thomas A. C., 13.  
 Feb. 22—Twenty-third Street, 48; Poughkeepsie Y. M. C. A., 2.  
 Feb. 25—Twenty-third Street, 30; Flushing Separate Co., 2.  
 Feb. 28—Twenty-third Street, 33; Camden B. B. Club, 11.  
 March 5—Twenty-third Street, 20; New Britain, 6.  
 March 9—Twenty-third Street, 33; Middletown Y. M. C. A., 5.  
 March 12—Twenty-third Street, 10; New Britain, 8.  
 March 19—Twenty-third Street, 22; Wash. Heights Y. M. C. A., 11.  
 March 25—Twenty-third Street, 36; 14th Separate Co., Kingston, 8.  
 March 29—Twenty-third Street, 32; Stamford Y. M. C. A., 8.  
 April 2—Twenty-third Street, 10; Wash. Heights Y. M. C. A., 7.  
 April 9—Twenty-third Street, 14; 4th Separate Co., Yonkers, 8.

## TOURNAMENT

April 11—Twenty-third Street, 11; Washington Heights, 4.  
 April 13—Twenty-third Street, 5; 4th Separate Co., 7.  
 April 15—Twenty-third Street, 10; Knickerbocker A. C., 6.

April 18—Twenty-third Street, 23; Eastern District, 7.  
 April 20—Twenty-third Street, 20; Bay Ridge, 7.

# TWENTY-THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A., NEW YORK—Second Team

Oct. 16—Twenty-third Street, 10; Dr. Hall's Church, 5.	Jan. 15—Twenty-third Street, 24; Institute A. C., Newark, 4.
Oct. 23—Twenty-third Street, 15; Young Men's Institute, 2d, 7.	Jan. 19—Twenty-third Street, 8; Huguenots, 12.
Nov. 6—Twenty-third Street, 36; 26th Ward Y. M. C. A., 11.	Jan. 28—Twenty-third Street, 41; Pratt's Institute, 9.
Nov. 12—Twenty-third Street, 11; Central Y. M. C. A., 17.	Feb. 2—Twenty-third Street, 19; 26th Ward Y. M. C. A., 11.
Nov. 13—Twenty-third Street, 41; Riverside A. C., 9.	Feb. 5—Twenty-third Street, 21; Bedford Branch, 8.
Nov. 19—Twenty-third Street, 10; Young People's Association, 5.	Feb. 12—Twenty-third Street, 16; Huguenots, 10.
Dec. 4—Twenty-third Street, 2; Central Brooklyn, 0 (forfeit).	Feb. 19—Twenty-third Street, 21; East Side Branch, 6.
Dec. 7—Twenty-third Street, 20; Adelphi Academy, 2.	Feb. 22—Twenty-third Street, 14; West Side Branch, 7.
Dec. 13—Twenty-third Street, 16; Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 8.	Feb. 28—Twenty-third Street, 32; Newark Academy, 2.
Dec. 25—Twenty-third Street, 12; East Side Branch, 11.	March 1—Twenty-third Street, 16; New Rochelle A. C., 4.
Jan. 1—Twenty-third Street, 33; Crescents, 17.	March 5—Twenty-third Street, 35; Plainfield Y. M. C. A., 11.
Jan. 8—Twenty-third Street, 14; First Team, 38.	March 12—Twenty-third Street, 19; Central Y. M. C. A., Bklyn., 8.
Jan. 13—Twenty-third Street, 17; Young Men's Institute, 13.	March 21—Twenty-third Street, 28; Plainfield Y. M. C. A., 12.

## WALLINGFORD (CONN.) Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 11—Wall., 3; Middletown, 15.	Jan. 21—Wall., 29; Hartford, 3.
Nov. 13—Wall, 12; New Britain, 33.	Jan. 25—Wall., 14; New Britain, 12.
Nov. 26—Wall, 9; Fanwd. Mutes, 6.	Feb. 1—Wall., 8; Yale, 12.
Dec. 4—Wall., 12; New Brit., 14.	Feb. 9—Wall., 7; Camden, 20.
Dec. 10—Wall., 15; Knickerb., 3.	Feb. 10—Wall., 3; Trenton, 16.
Dec. 20—Wall., 6; New Brit., 12.	Feb. 11—Wall., 6; Poughkeepsie, 13.
Dec. 29—Wall., 18; Springfield, 10.	Feb. 19—Wall., 7; New Britain, 13.
Dec. 25—Wall., 7; New Britain, 20.	Feb. 24—Wall., 13; Middletown, 11.
Jan. 4—Wall., 12; Middletown, 9.	March 4—Wall, 14; Camden, 10.
Jan. 7—Wall., 3; 4th Sep. Co., 18.	March 17—Wall., 3; Middletown, 9.
Jan. 14—Wall., 22; Thompsonsv., 7.	

## WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.

Jan. 8—Washington Heights, 10; Bay Ridge A. C., 1.	March 8—Washington Heights, 24; 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, 22.
Jan. 15—Washington Heights, 18; Huguenot A. C., 8.	March 12—Washington Heights, 26; 15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, 3.
Jan. 22—Washington Heights, 8; New Britain, 20.	March 19—Washington Heights, 11; 23d St. Branch Y. M. C. A., 22.
Jan. 29—Washington Heights, 12; Knickerbocker A. C., 7.	April 2—Washington Heights, 7; 23d St. Branch Y. M. C. A., 10.
Feb. 12—Washington Heights, 13; Co. B, 71st Regiment, 5.	April 11—Washington Heights, 4; 23d St. Branch Y. M. C. A., 11.
Feb. 15—Washington Heights, 9; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, 5.	April 13—Washington Heights, 8; Knickerbocker A. C., 15.
Feb. 19—Washington Heights, 12; Yale, 11.	April 15—Washington Heights, 16; Bay Ridge A. C., 12.
Feb. 26—Washington Heights, 31; Co. F, 4th Reg., So. Norwalk, 1.	April 18—Washington Heights, 4; 4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, 8.
March 5—Washington Heights, 26; Pastime A. C., 5.	April 20—Washington Heights, 15; Eastern District Y. M. C. A., 6.

## WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., CHICAGO.

Nov. 27—W. S., 42; Hull House, 18.	Feb. 22—W. S., 12; Rush Med., 6.
Dec. 11—W. S., 24; Olivet, 23.	March 3—W. S., 31; Ravenswd., 14.
Dec. 14—W. S., 5; Rush Med., 4.	March 5—W. S., 53; Lake F. U., 6.
Dec. 18—W. S., 20; Bankers, 18.	March 17—W. S., 21; Hull House, 14.
Jan. 1—W. S., 23; Omaha, 9.	March 12—W. S., 72; Rush Med., 5.
Jan. 15—W. S., 20; Olivet, 10.	April 9—W. S., 22; 1st Regimt., 27.
Feb. 19—W. S., 39; Ravenswood, 15.	

## YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Jan. 12—Y. M. I., 10; Huguenot, 16.	March 10—Y. M. I., 23; Young People's Society, 10.
Jan. 27—Y. M. I., 22; Huguenot, 8.	March 16—Y. M. I., 10; Young People's Society, 8.
Jan. 13—Y. M. I., 13; 23d St., 17.	March 24—Y. M. I., 16; St. Geo., 13.
Feb. 10—Y. M. I., 14; Xavier, 7.	April 1—Y. M. I., 21; St. Geo., 17.
Feb. 19—Y. M. I., 20; Xavier, 18.	
Feb. 24—Y. M. I., 25; Plainfld., 8.	
March 7—Y. M. I., 24; Plainfield Business Men, 8.	

## INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICIALS



There are but two changes to the rules this year. One will be found in Rule XI, Section 11. This provides that games between junior teams shall be composed of two halves of fifteen minutes each, senior teams retaining the twenty-minute halves, as at present.

The chief change is found in Rule XI, Section 17. This has been made so clear as to be self-explanatory. It is needless to say that it is exceedingly important and must be enforced with vigor.

It is hoped that no person will consent to act as an official in any games in which teams from the organization with which he is connected are involved. No single element has been productive of so great damage to the game as the charges against officials, due to their being interested parties. It is difficult to secure non-partisan officials, but the object to be secured is sufficiently great to warrant the most strenuous endeavor in this direction.

During the past year the officials have been somewhat lax in regard to enforcing the rule against holding and striking. It is the custom when a person is throwing for a goal for his opponent to interfere with the thrower's arm if possible. This is plainly against the rules and must not be allowed.

It is also a common practice where a guard is attempting to cover a forward for him to attempt to hold the forward by the wrist. It is needless to say that this must not be allowed. It is directly against both the spirit and the letter of the rule.

Officials are reminded that it is their business to prevent all talking to officials or abusive language on the part of teams or individuals. Abusive language spoken so as to be heard by

officials, even though not directly to them, must be ruled by them as if addressed to them, and either a foul called, if in the case of umpire, or the player disqualified if necessary, as in the case of referee (see Rule VII, Section 9). This is commonly evaded by players simply speaking out loud and affirming that they did not address the officials. This shall be ruled as addressing the officials. Abusive language or language condemning the action of the officials must not be tolerated. Rule XI, Section 38, gives the referee ample power to stop such language, and the same rule, Section 34, puts it within the power of the umpire.

Officials are counseled not to debate in regard to their decisions. A protest may be allowed at any time in regard to the interpretation of a rule, but questions of fact are not open to debate. The official should, of course, make no decisions except when he is sure of his facts.

LUTHER GULICK,  
Secretary.



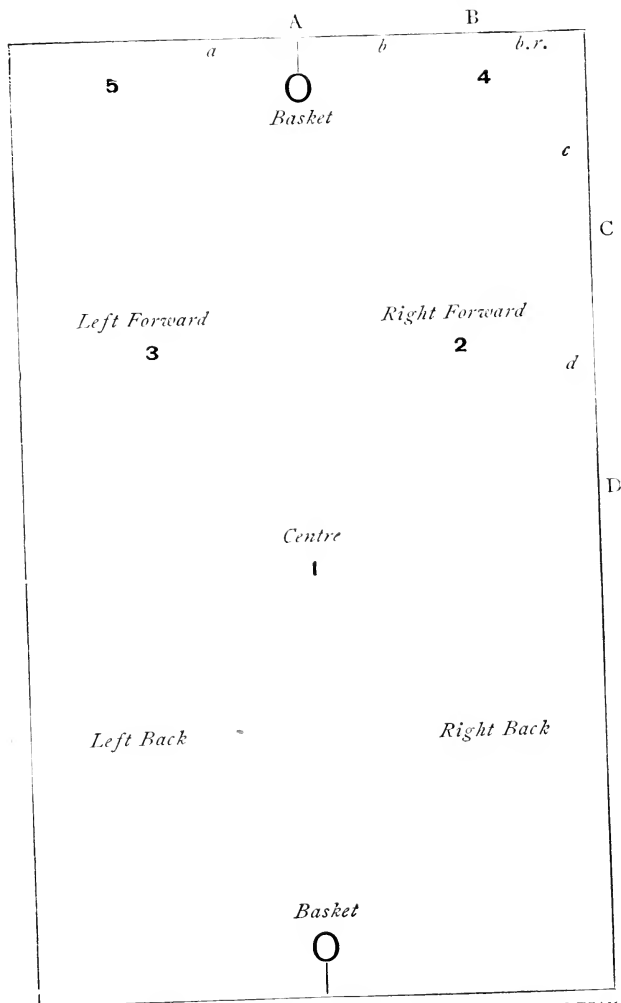
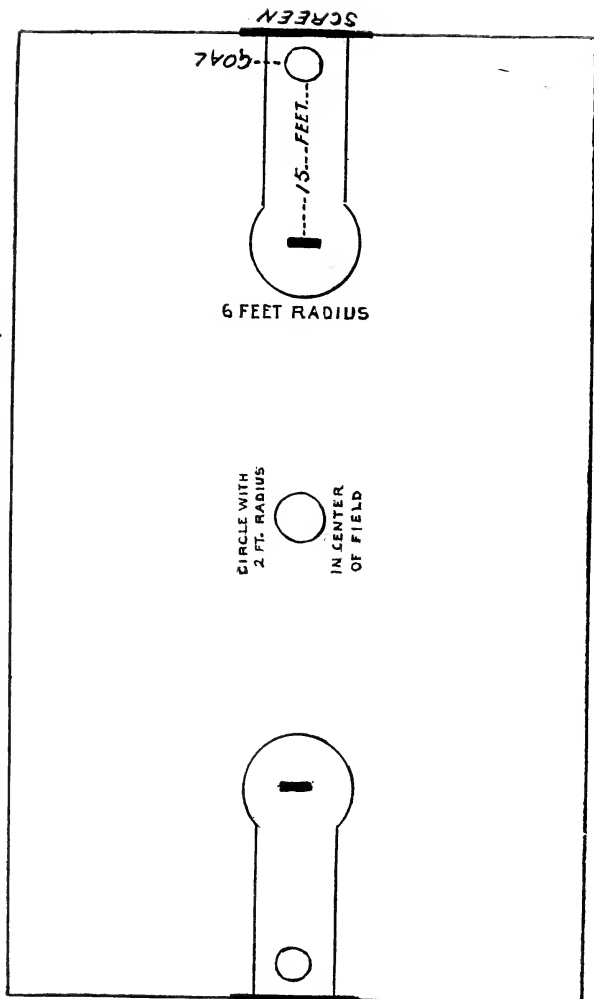


DIAGRAM OF BASKET BALL FIELD, SHOWING POSITION OF FIVE-MAN TEAM.

# DIAGRAM OF FIELD OF PLAY



AT LEAST 3 FEET FROM WALL

# OFFICIAL RULES.

1897-1898.



## RULE I.

### GROUND S.

SECTION 1. Basket Ball may be played on any grounds free from obstruction, said grounds not to exceed 3,500 square feet of actual playing space.

SEC. 2. There must be a well defined line marked around the floor or field. The side boundaries shall be at least three feet from the wall or fence. The end boundaries shall be directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. This line shall form the boundary of the field of play.

## RULE II.

### BALL.

SECTION 1. The ball shall be round ; it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case ; it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference ; the limit of variableness shall not be more than one-fourth of an inch in three diameters ; it shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

SEC. 2. The ball shall be provided by the home team ; shall be tightly inflated and so laced that the ball cannot be held by the lacing, and otherwise in good condition.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and bearing the signature of the Secretary of the A. L. N. A., Dr. Luther Gulick, shall be the official ball.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all League games.

### RULE III.

#### GOALS.

SECTION 1. The goals shall be hammock nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The rings shall be placed 10 feet above the ground in the centre of the short side of the actual playing field. The inside rim shall extend 6 inches from the surface of a flat perpendicular screen or other rigid surface measuring at least 6 feet horizontally and 4 vertically. If a screen is used it must not extend more than one foot below the upper edge of the goal.

SEC. 2. The goals shall be rigidly supported from below. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the goal.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official goal.

### RULE IV.

#### TEAMS.

SECTION 1. Teams for League games shall consist of five men.

SEC. 2. In League games all players must have been bona fide members of the Association, Branch or Department which they represent for at least thirty days.

SEC. 3. In League games no member of one team shall play or act as substitute on any other team in that league.

SEC. 4. Physical Directors or their salaried assistants shall not play in League games.

### RULE V.

#### OFFICIALS.

SECTION 1. The officials shall be a Referee, two Umpires, a Scorer and a Timekeeper.

SEC. 2. In each League game the local governing committee shall pay the actual expenses of the officials.

### RULE VI.

#### CAPTAINS.

SECTION 1. Captains shall be appointed by each side pre

vious to the commencement of a match ; they must be players in the match.

SEC. 2. The captains shall be the representatives of their respective teams.

SEC. 3. The captains shall toss for choice of goals and be entitled to call the attention of the officials to any violation of the rules which they think has been made.

SEC. 4. Before the commencement of a match each captain shall furnish the scorer with a list of his team with their positions.

## RULE VII.

### REFEREE.

SECTION 1. The Referee in all cases must be a thoroughly competent and impartial person, and shall not be a member of either of the competing associations.

SEC. 2. In all but League games, the home team shall choose the referee, but shall notify visiting teams of such selection not later than four days before the date fixed for the game. Any team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit to visiting clubs the right to appoint the referee.

SEC. 3. In all League games the referee shall be selected by the League Committee.

SEC. 4. Before the game begins the referee shall see that the regulations respecting the ball, goal and grounds are adhered to. By mutual agreement of the captains, the referee may allow alterations in the rules regarding grounds and time, but not in goal, ball or teams. The referee shall ascertain before the commencement of the game the time for beginning, or any other arrangements that have been made by the captains.

SEC. 5. The referee shall be judge of the ball. He shall decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, and when a goal has been made.

SEC. 6. The referee shall approve of the timekeeper and scorers before the game begins.

SEC. 7. Whenever the ball is put in play by tossing it up

the referee shall stand so that he shall throw the ball in a plane at right angles to the side lines.

SEC. 8. The referee shall call time when necessary by blowing a whistle.

SEC. 9. The referee shall call a foul when any officer is addressed by any player other than the captains.

SEC. 10. He is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not definitely falling to the umpires, but shall have no power to alter a decision of the umpires when it is in regard to matters under their jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. Any team refusing to play within three minutes after receiving instructions to do so from the referee shall forfeit the game.

SEC. 12. The referee's term of office shall only extend from the time the game begins until it is concluded, and his decision awarding the game must then be given. His jurisdiction shall then end and he shall have no longer any power to act as referee.

SEC. 13. The referee shall have power to give the game to the visiting team in accordance with Rule XI., section 35.

SEC. 14. The referee shall disqualify men according to Rule XI., sections 20 and 38.

SEC. 15. The referee shall notify the Secretary of the Basket Ball Leagues whenever a player has been disqualified, giving the player's name, date, place, name of team and nature of the offence.

## RULE VIII.

### UMPIRES.

SECTION 1. The umpires in all cases must be thoroughly competent and impartial persons, and shall not be members of either of the competing associations.

SEC. 2. In all but League games, the visiting team shall choose the umpires, but shall notify the home team of such selection not later than four days before the date fixed for the game. A team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit to the home club its right to appoint the umpires.

SEC. 3. In all League games the umpires shall be selected by the League Committee.

SEC. 4. The umpires shall be judge of the men, shall call all fouls, except as provided in Rule VII., section 9.

SEC. 5. The umpires shall make their decisions independently of each other, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other.

SEC. 6. Whenever a foul is called the umpire calling it shall call time by blowing a whistle, and indicate the offender. He shall notify the scorer of the player fouling and the nature of the foul.

## RULE IX.

### SCORER.

SECTION 1. The scorer shall be appointed by the captain of the home team.

SEC. 2. He shall notify the referee when a player should be disqualified, according to Rule XI., section 20.

SEC. 3. Official games shall be scored according to the details in the official score blanks.

## RULE X

### TIMEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. A timekeeper shall be appointed by the captain of the home team.

SEC. 2. He shall note when the game starts and shall blow his whistle at the expiration of twenty minutes' actual playing time in each half.

SEC. 3. Time consumed by stoppages during the game shall be deducted only on order of the referee.

## RULE XI.

### THE GAME.

SECTION 1. A goal made from the field shall count 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count as 1 point; a goal thrown shall count for the side into whose goal the ball is thrown, even though it was done by mistake.

SEC. 2. The referee shall put the ball in play by tossing the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines, so that it

will drop near the centre of the field, which shall be indicated by a conspicuous mark. This is to be done at the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, and after each goal.

SEC. 3. After the referee puts the ball in play in the centre, it must be first touched by one of the centre men, who shall have been previously indicated to the umpire. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul. Both men may jump for the ball, the better man, of course, gaining the advantage. When two fouls at once, on opposite sides, are called, they should be thrown in succession. The ball should then be put in play in the centre.

SEC. 4. After time has been called the referee shall put the ball in play by tossing it up in such a manner that it will drop near the spot where it was when time was called, unless it was held out of bounds. In this case play shall be resumed at the whistle of the referee, as if time had not been called. (Rule VII., section 7.)

SEC. 5. The two opponents nearest this spot when time was called shall be the first to touch the ball after play is resumed. They shall be indicated by the umpires.

SEC. 6. When the ball is held by two or more players for any length of time the referee shall blow his whistle, stop the play and throw the ball up from where it was held. (Rule VII., section 7; also Rule XI., section 5.)

SEC. 7. Whenever the ball is put in play the players who are to first touch the ball must not stand further than two feet from the spot where the ball is to fall.

SEC. 8. A game must be decided by the winning of the most points in forty minutes' playing time.

SEC. 9. In case of a tie the game shall continue (without exchange of goals) until either side has made two additional points. The goals may be made either from field or foul line, the team first scoring two points wins.

SEC. 10. If the goal is moved by an opponent when the ball is on the edge of it, 1 point shall be scored.



SEC. 11. For seniors the game shall consist of two halves of twenty minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. For juniors the halves shall consist of fifteen minutes, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by mutual agreement of the captains.

SEC. 12. The teams shall change goals at the end of the first half.

SEC. 13. When a foul has been made the opposite side shall have a free throw for the goal at a distance of fifteen feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the centre of the goal, measuring towards the opposite goal. The player having a free throw shall not cross the fifteen-foot line until the ball has entered or missed the goal. If this rule is violated, a goal, if made, shall not be scored, and, if missed, the ball shall be dead and put in play in the centre. The ball cannot be thrown to any person, but must be thrown at the basket. An attempt satisfactory to the referee must be made to cage it.

SEC. 14. No player shall stand nearer than six feet to the thrower, nor in a lane six feet wide from the thrower to the goal, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the goal. He shall not be interfered with in any way whatever, either by player or spectators. If this rule is violated and a goal is not made, he shall have another throw. If the goal is not made, the ball shall be considered in play. The players must stay back of the line until the ball has entered or missed the goal.

SEC. 15. The ball may be thrown or batted in any direction with one or both hands.

SEC. 16. The ball shall not be kicked or struck with the fists. Violation of this rule is a foul.

SEC. 17. A player shall not carry the ball while in bounds. He must play it from the spot on which he catches it. Allowance is to be made for one who catches it while running, providing he throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. This shall not be interpreted as interfering with a man's turning around without making progress. When a ball has been caught with both hands and bounded on the floor, it must not

be caught again by the same player till it has been touched by some other player. This will not interfere with his batting it with one hand as many times as he chooses. It will interfere with his dribbling it down the field with both hands and then throwing for goal. It does not interfere with his throwing for goal twice or more in succession, even if no other player touches it between times. Violation of this rule is a foul.

SEC. 18. The ball shall be held by the hands only. The using of any other part of the body to hold or assist in holding the ball constitutes a foul.

SEC. 19. There shall be no tackling, or holding or pushing of an opponent. The arms shall not be used in any way to interfere with the progress of a player who has not the ball. Grasping the clothing or person of a player with the hands or putting one or both arms about a player shall be called holding. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul.

SEC. 20. There shall be no shouldering, tripping, striking, kicking, hacking or intentional or unnecessary roughness of any kind. Violation of this rule constitutes a foul, and the referee may, for the first offence, and shall, for the second offence, disqualify the offender, for that game and for such further period as the committee in charge of that league shall determine; except that disqualification for striking, hacking, or kicking shall be for one year, without appeal. A foul is a violation of the rules, whether committed unintentionally, ignorantly or otherwise. The fact that a foul is made is the only guide for the officials in calling the same.

SEC. 21. A substitute shall be allowed for a player who has been disqualified, and the foul made by him shall be counted.

SEC. 22. Whenever, because of sickness or accident to a player, it becomes necessary for the referee to call "time," play must be resumed in five minutes. If the injured player is unable to resume play by that time, a substitute shall take his place, or the game start at once without him. If a substitute takes his place he cannot play again during that game.

SEC. 23. The ball is out of bounds only when it has completely crossed the line.

SEC. 24. When the ball goes out of bounds and rolls or bounces in again, play shall continue, even though a player may have touched it when out of bounds; except, *if the whistle of the referee is blown, the ball shall then be put in play as though it had not returned to the field of play.*

When the ball goes out of bounds and remains there, it shall be returned by the player first *touching* it. There shall be no interference with his returning it; that is, no portion of the person of an opponent shall be outside of the field of play. The ball may not be touched by an opponent until it has crossed the line. If either of these rules is violated, the ball is to be returned to the player who had it, and the ball again put in play at the original place.

He may throw the ball in any direction into the field of play from any spot (outside of bounds) on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it. The ball must be *thrown* into the field of play. When either of these rules is violated, the ball shall go to the opponents at the same spot. The ball must be thrown into the field of play; that is, it must be thrown to some player and disposed of before the player who passed it in can again play it.

He is allowed five seconds to hold the ball, and if he holds it longer, it goes to the opponents. In case of doubt in the mind of the referee as to which player first touched the ball, he shall toss it up into the field of play at the spot where the ball went out.

SEC. 25. When the ball is *batted, rolled or passed* from the field of play in order to *claim exemption* from interference, it shall be given to the opponents at the point where it left the field of play. When it is passed to a player out of bounds the ball shall be given to the other side. *Carrying* the ball from the field of play is a foul (Section 17). When the centre men are jumping for the ball, and one of them bats the ball to out of bounds, it is in play and shall go to the other side.

SEC. 26. A goal scored by a player while any part of his person touches the floor out of bounds shall not count. In such a case the ball shall be put in play in the centre of the field.

SEC. 27. If a player throws for the goal and the whistle of the referee, umpire or timekeeper sounds while the ball is in the air, and the throw results in a goal, it shall count.

SEC. 28. When the umpire's whistle sounds simultaneously with either the referee's or timekeeper's, the umpire's shall take precedence.

SEC. 29. A goal scored before the whistle can be blown for a foul made by the team scoring shall not count, but if a player while throwing for the goal is fouled by an opponent and succeeds in scoring, both shall be counted.

SEC. 30. If only one team puts in an appearance on the appointed day, the team complying with the terms agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the game by default.

SEC. 31. When it happens, however, that neither team is ready to begin playing at the hour appointed for the game, the team which completes its members first cannot claim a default from its opponent. The latter shall be entitled to fifteen minutes additional time, and if then unable to present a full team, shall, if required by their opponent, be obliged to play short-handed or forfeit the game.

SEC. 32. A team defaulting or forfeiting a game shall be declared the loser by a score of 2 to 0.

SEC. 33. There shall be no protests against the decisions of the officers except in regard to interpretation of rules.

SEC. 34. Any remarks on the part of a player during the progress of the game derogatory in any way to the officials shall be called a foul.

SEC. 35. The home team shall be held responsible for the behavior of the spectators. Failure to keep them from interfering with the progress of the game or from discourteous conduct shall, after a warning, make the home team liable to forfeit the game.

SEC. 36. In case of any doubt on any point, *in the mind of the referee or umpire*, arising from the presence of the spectators, the visiting team shall have the benefit of the doubt.

SEC. 37. Any persistent intentional delay of the game shall be counted as a foul against the team so delaying.

SEC. 38. The referee shall promptly disqualify any player using profane or abusive language.

## RULE XII.

### FOULS.

SECTION 1. All fouls shall be called by the umpire, except as provided in Rule VII., section 9.

SEC. 2. Fouls are classified according to their penalties as follows :

*General*—1. Players addressing officers (Rule VII., section 9). 2. Touching ball in centre (Rule XI., section 3). 3. Kicking or striking ball (Rule XI., section 16). 4. Carrying ball (Rule XI., sections 17-25). 5. Holding ball (Rule XI., section 18). 6. Tackling, holding, pushing opponents (Rule XI., section 19). 7. Delaying game (Rule XI., section 37).

*Fouls for which players may be disqualified—Roughnesses*—1. Striking. 2. Kicking. 3. Shouldering. 4. Unnecessary rough play. 5. Tripping. 6. Hacking,

Officials are expected to be as strict as possible, both with players and spectators. In all cases not covered in these rules officials are to use their own judgment in accord with the general spirit of the rules.

All the questions pertaining to the interpretation of the rules may be referred to the Basket Ball Committee of the Association Athletic League or of the Amateur Athletic Union.

## HOW TO SCORE BASKET BALL.



LUTHER GULICK, M. D.

Many basket ball teams did not get down to doing as scientific work as they should have last year because of a failure to understand, or to use, if they understood, the official score book. This score book is almost a necessity to the manager of a team who wishes to keep accurate record of all his players; who made the fouls, and what kind of fouls; who made the goals, and under what conditions they were made. A sample page for a single team is herewith given. In the first column is found the names of the team and the players; in the second column, the goals that were made during the first half. In this column will be found three sets of marks: an X, which is a goal from the field; an O, which is an attempted goal from a free throw, but which was missed, and an X inside of an O, which means a goal thrown from a free throw. The X, of course, counts two points, the O nothing and the X inside of an O, one point. At the bottom of the column is the total number of points made during that half. In the third column are the fouls. First, is A1. By referring to the bottom of the page, under the head of FOULS, we see that A1 is for addressing officer—vii., 9. This foul, together with A5 and A4, was made by John Allen. If A. B. Mark had made another Class B foul, he would have been disqualified. In the second half, the captain thought that C. R. Rocks would best make the free throws, but after two failures, he went back to John Allen, who scored two. A score kept in this way is of the greatest value, and without it a scientific estimate of the men is hardly possible.

NAME OF TEAM	FIRST HALF		SECOND HALF	
	GOALS	FOULS	GOALS	FOULS
<i>Brightwood</i>				
<i>John Allen</i>	x o o	<i>awawaw</i>	x o o	<i>a 4</i>
<i>A. B. Mark</i>	x	<i>B 4</i>		
<i>E. R. Poets</i>	xxx		oo	
<i>J. O. Schneider</i>			x	<i>a 3 a 1</i>
<i>B. H. Seely</i>	xx	<i>awaw</i>	x	
	15		8	

Where Played *13th St, New York* Date *Nov. 7, 1897* Referee *B. J. Fair*  
 Umpire (1) *E. Hand* (2) *A. R. Brown* Timekeeper *M. J. Hendy*  
 Scored *A. Handley* Won by *Brightwood* Score *23-19*

**Fouls A General.** (1) Addressing officers, vii., 9. (2) Touching ball in centre, xi., 8. (3) Kicking or striking ball, xi., 16. (4) Carrying ball, xi., 17, 25. (5) Holding ball, xi., 18. (6) Tackling, holding, pushing opponents, xi., 19. (7) Delaying game, xi., 37.

**B Fouls** for which a player may be disqualified, xi., 20. (1) Striking. (2) Kicking. (3) Shouldering. (4) Unnecessary roughness. (5) Tripping. (6) Hacking.



## Spalding's Official Basket Ball Goods.

THE ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF NORTH AMERICA,  
40 East Twenty-Third Street, New York City.  
Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1896.

Members, A. G. Spalding & Bros.,

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*Arthur Sullivan*  
Secretary.



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Basket Ball

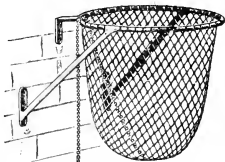
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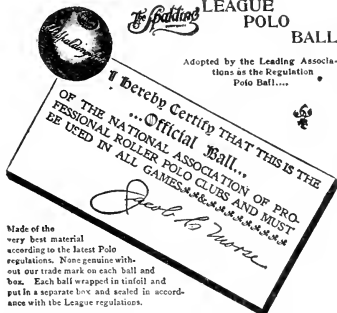
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**COTTON.**  
 No. 3A. Full Tights, fine quality Cotton, White, Black and Flesh, . . . . . **\$1.00**



### Y. M. C. A. Trousers

- Regulation Style.  
 No. 3. Flannel, good quality, . . . . . Pair, **\$3.00**  
 No. 4. Flannel, medium quality, . . . . . Pair, **\$2.00**

REGULATION Y.M.C.A. TROUSERS.

### Knee Pants

- No. 1. White or Black Sateen, with or without stripes on side, fly front, lace back, . . . . . Per pair, **\$1.25**  
 No. 2. White or Black Sateen, with or without stripes on side, elastic back, . . . . . Per pair, **\$1.00**  
 No. 3. White or Black Sateen, fly front, elastic back, no stripes. Per pair, **75c.**  
 No. 4. White or Black Sateen, elastic waist, no stripes, . . . . . Per pair, **50c.**



When ordering pants with stripes give color desired.



### Velvet Trunks

- No. 3. Fine Velvet. Colors: Black, Navy, Royal Blue, Maroon. Special colors to order, . . . . . **\$1.00**  
 No. 4. Sateen. Black; White, . . . . . **50c.**

### Worsted Trunks

- No. 1. Best Worsted, Black, Maroon, Navy and White, . . . . . **\$1.75**  
 No. 2. Cut Worsted, Navy and Black, **\$1.00**



Special colors to order.

# SPALDING'S GYMNASIUM SHOES



No. 1. Low Cut, best grade Canvas shoe, rubber sole. Per pair, \$1.25



No. 2. Low Cut Canvas Pump, canvas sole; a very popular shoe for gymnasium work. Per pair, 50c.



No. 100 Low Cut Shoe, selected leather. Extra light and elkskin sole. Pair, \$2.75

## INDOOR ATHLETIC SHOES



No. 14. High Cut, best grade Canvas Shoe, rubber sole. Per pair, \$1.50



No. 14. High Cut Canvas Shoe, with rubber sole. Per pair, \$1.00



No. 155. High Cut Shoe, horsehide sole, very soft and flexible. Per pair, \$3.00



No. 15. Fine Kangaroo High Laced Shoe, extra light and elkskin sole, hand-made; well adapted for sparring and bowling. Per pair, \$4.50



No. 16. Low Cut Canvas Shoe, with rubber sole. Per pair, 75c.



No. 19. Fine Horsehide Low Cut Shoe, flexible sole, roughened to prevent slipping; very light and comfortable. \$1.75



No. 3. Low Cut Canvas Pump, elastic top, leather sole turned over on edge. \$1.00

## INDOOR ATHLETIC SHOE

Jumping



No. 10

No. 10. Best quality Leather Shoe, hand-made, with rubber sole, with or without spikes. Per pair, \$5.00

No. 171. Fine Leather Shoe, rubber tipped sole, with or without spikes. Pair, \$3.25

## INDOOR ATHLETIC SHOE

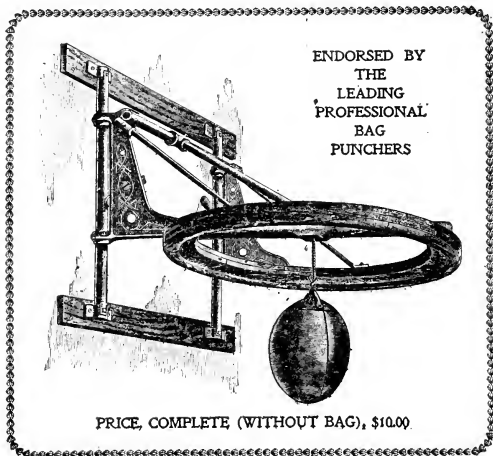
Jumping



No. 210. Best Leather Indoor Jumping Shoe, hand-made, rubber sole, with or without spikes. Per pair, \$5.00

# SPALDING'S MOLINE PLATFORM

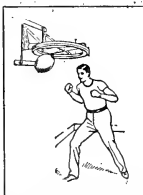
FOR STRIKING BAGS



THE most delightfully exhilarating in-  
cessantly punching a light, air-inflated  
has unfortunately been deterred  
exerciser by the unwieldy size, weight and  
sium disc and its many equally unsuitable

Our Moline Platform is adjustable in  
the side bracket so arranged that it touches  
Neat in design and handsomely finished,  
of the room, does not obstruct the light,  
features of the old style disc usually costing  
face of the rim permits of two speeds,  
work is much quicker than the fastest

The changing of speeds is an entirely new and exclusive feature, and  
and scientific work. Each platform is supplied with everything necessary for attaching to wall, and crated ready  
for shipment.



door exercise is unquestionably that of vig-  
bag against a reliable responsive disc. It  
from occupying its proper place as a home  
general unsuitability of the usual gymna-  
substitutes.

height, readily attached to any wall, and  
three rows of studding.

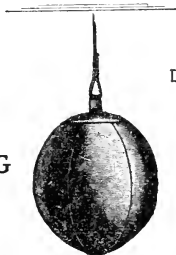
it in no wise detracts from the appearance  
and overcomes many other objectionable  
double the price. The arrangement of the  
SLOW AND FAST. The part designed for fast  
work obtainable in any other platform.

offers a wide range of clever combinations  
and scientific work.

# SPALDING'S STRIKING BAGS

## The Fitzsimmons Special Bag

FOR  
FAST  
PUNCHING



Designed, Used and  
Endorsed by

ROBERT  
FITZSIMMONS

Heavy and Middleweight  
Champion of the  
World

No. 18. **FITZSIMMONS SPECIAL BAG.** Designed by Robert Fitzsimmons, champion of the world. Made of the finest selected Napa tanned leather and extra well and carefully made, and an exact duplicate in every way of the one used by CHAMPION FITZSIMMONS in training and for exhibition purposes. Extremely light and very fast. Owing to its lightness we do not recommend it for general gymnasium work. Each bag is put up complete in box and carefully inspected before packing. Complete, \$7.00

No. 18 S. Same as Fitzsimmons Special, but trifle smaller in size and lighter; intended for very speedy work. Complete, \$7.00

No. 13. **SPALDING'S SPECIAL GYMNASIUM BAG.** Made of the selected Napa tanned leather. The sewing and workmanship throughout are of the most substantial character, and we have spared no expense in making this an ideal bag for gymnasium work. The design of bag is same as the "Fitzsimmons Special," but trifle heavier to stand the extremely hard and constant usage. It is extremely lively and very durable. We recommend nothing cheaper in striking bags intended for gymnasium use. Complete in box, \$7.00

No. 12. **"THE STANDARD SPECIAL."** Regulation size, made of selected Russia calf, silk stitched and carefully made. This bag is particularly adapted for quick work. Each bag complete in box. \$5.00

No. 10. **"THE STANDARD."** Regulation size, made of specially green tanned glove leather, substantially put together. Each bag complete in box. \$4.00

No. 17. **"THE EXPERT."** Regulation size, made of fine olive tanned leather and well finished. Each bag complete in box. \$3.00

No. 16. **"THE PRACTICE."** Medium size, fine grain leather cover and well made throughout. Each bag complete in box. \$2.00



MESSES. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.:

GENTLEMEN: It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can recommend to all who are interested in boxing or exercise of any kind, your Spalding's Striking Bag. They are perfect in every way, and I gladly recommend them for home or gymnasium use. I will use the one furnished me on the stage in all my exhibitions.

*Robert Fitzsimmons*

No. 15. **"THE AMATEUR."** Medium size, soft tanned leather, substantially made. Bag complete in box. Each, \$1.50


No. 14. **"THE FAVORITE."** Medium size, soft tanned leather cover, rubber bladder. Complete in box. Each, \$1.25

### ...EXTRA BLADDERS...

No. 5. Extra fine quality for bags Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 18 S. \$ .75

No. 7. Extra fine quality for bags Nos. 10, 12, 13, 17 and 18. 1.25

NEW YORK A. G. SPALDING & BROS. CHICAGO



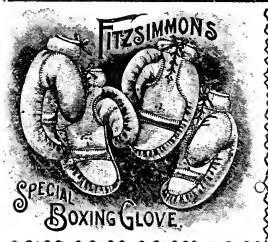
**THE FITZSIMMONS**

**SPECIAL BOXING GLOVE**

5, 6, & 8 OZ.

*Dear A. G. Spalding & Bros.,*  
*Chicago, Illinois.*  
*Dear Sirs:*  
*I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the boxing gloves you have sent me are of the highest quality and perfectly adapted for the purpose. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the boxing gloves you have sent me are of the highest quality and perfectly adapted for the purpose. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the boxing gloves you have sent me are of the highest quality and perfectly adapted for the purpose.*  
*Very truly yours,*  
*Robert Fitzsimmons*  
*Champion of the World*

**USED AND ENDORSED BY**  
**ROBERT FITZSIMMONS**  
**CHAMPION**  
**HEAVY & MIDDLE WEIGHT**  
**OF THE**  
**WORLD**



OUR "FITZSIMMONS" SPECIAL BOXING GLOVES were designed by ROBERT FITZSIMMONS, the Champion of the World, and are exclusively used by him in all championship contests and in training. The material and workmanship are of the highest quality, they fit perfectly, and by their peculiar construction, absolutely prevent any chance of injury to the hands or wrists. Each set is carefully inspected before packing and bear an autograph letter of Champion Fitzsimmons' endorsement. Made in three sizes, in sets of four gloves.

- No. 115. "Fitzsimmons Special Glove," 5 oz., per set, \$7.50  
 No. 116. "Fitzsimmons Special Glove," 6 oz., per set, 7.50  
 No. 118. "Fitzsimmons Special Glove," 8 oz., per set, 7.50

THE A. J. REACH CO. CELEBRATED

MADE OF THE FINEST QUALITY  
 MATERIAL THROUGHOUT

- No. 10. Corbett Glove, 5 oz., Per set, \$7.50  
 No. 10. Corbett Glove, 6 oz., Per set, 7.50

**Corbett**  
 (TRADE MARK)  
**Glove**



NEW YORK A. G. SPALDING & BROS. CHICAGO



**"The Spalding" Wood Clubs**

Are made by Scotch and English club-makers and are entirely hand-made. The heads are made from the very best selected and seasoned dogwood, persimmon and compressed hickory. The compressed clubs are faced with the very best English leather. The shafts are made from the very best selected A1 white, second-growth hickory, well seasoned. These clubs are guaranteed perfect as to shape, lie and weights, while the finish is the best.

"The Spalding" Wood Golf Clubs are as follows:

BULGERS	BRASSIE BULGERS
DRIVERS	BRASSIE DRIVERS
STRAIGHT FACED BULGERS	STRAIGHT FACED
BAPS	BRASSIE BULGERS
LONG SPOONS	BRASSIE BAPS
MEDIUM SPOONS	BRASSIE NIBLICS
SHORT SPOONS	BRASSIE SPOONS
PUTTERS	BAFFY SPOONS

All styles, Each, \$2.00

In "THE SPALDING" grade we make an endless variety of patterns of either wood or iron, which we keep at all times in stock, a few of which we give above. We can also duplicate any special patterns in any quantity within ten days.

**Unbreakable Feature of Spalding Clubs**

WE wish to draw particular attention to the unbreakable quality of our clubs. It is an impossibility to break them at the neck. We have been experimenting for a long time and have discovered a process which, although it increases the cost of making a head nearly 50 per cent., leaves it practically unbreakable. If placed in a vise and repeatedly struck with a hammer the neck can be bent over, and by twisting back and forth can be separated from the head, but it is impossible to break one with any kind of a direct blow. In a recent test made by a well-known professional, it required all his strength with a large hammer to bend the neck sufficient to separate it from the head.

## SPALDING'S RACING SUITS



No. 101.



No. 102.



No. 103.



No. 104.



No. 105.



No. 106.



No. 107.



No. 108.



No. 109.

### COMBINATION COLORS AND STRIPES

All worsted, full fashioned. Order by numbers shown above and give colors desired. Suit comprises shirt and pants.

No. 101.	Complete Suit, any color,	\$4.50
No. 101X.	Extra fine quality worsted, any color,	6.75
No. 102.	Complete Suit, any color,	4.50
No. 103.	Complete Suit, any color,	6.00
No. 104.	Complete Suit, any color,	5.50
No. 105.	Complete Suit, any color,	8.00
No. 106.	Complete Suit, any color,	5.50
No. 107.	Complete Suit, any color,	4.50
No. 108.	Complete Suit, any color,	4.50
No. 109.	Complete Suit, any color,	4.50

### BEST WORSTED GOODS

No. 1F.	Shirt, any color,	In solid colors only.	\$2.50
No. 1B.	Knee Tights, any color,		2.50

### CUT WORSTED GOODS

No. 601.	Quarter Sleeve Shirt,	In solid colors only: Black, Navy and Maroon.	
No. 604.	Knee Tights,		\$1.75
			1.75

### COTTON GOODS

No. 6E.	Quarter Sleeve Shirt, sanitary cotton,	In White, Black, Navy and Maroon.	
No. 4B.	Knee Pants,		50c.
			80c.

### THE SPALDING

### Featherweight Racing Shoe



No. 23. Spalding's "Featherweight Racing" Shoe, extremely light and glove-fitting. Each pair furnished with cleats, which can be readily attached after the position of the tread has been determined. Worn almost exclusively by all professionals, \$3.50

## SPALDING'S BICYCLE SHOES



No. BH. Spalding Bicycle Shoe, *high cut*, finest kangaroo calf stock, hand made, corrugated soles; will fit any pedal. An ideal cycling shoe, elegant in shape, durable, and perfect in fit. \$4.00

No. OH. Spalding Bicycle Shoe, *low cut*, otherwise same as No. BH. \$3.50



## SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS



No. 2/O. *Spalding* Shoe. Finest kangaroo leather; an extremely light and glove fitting shoe; best English steel spikes firmly riveted on. Per pair, \$6.00



No. 10. Finest Calfskin Running Shoe. light weight, hand-made; six spikes. Per pair, \$4.50



No. 11. Calfskin Running Shoe, machine made; five spikes, Pair, \$3.00



JUMPING AND HURDLING  
No. 14M. Jumping and Hurdling Shoe; fine kangaroo leather, hand-made; two spikes on heel. Per pair, \$6.00



WALKING  
No. 14W. Finest Kangaroo Leather Walking Shoe; broad, low heel, flexible shank and broad toe, hand-sewed. Per pair, \$6.00



CROSS COUNTRY  
No. 14C. *Spalding* Cross Country Shoe; finest kangaroo leather, low, broad heel, flexible shank, hand-sewed; six spikes on sole, with or without spikes on heel. Per pair, \$6.00



### ATHLETIC SHIRTS AND PANTS

For Running, Jumping, Walking and all Athletic Sports

Best Quality Worsted—Colors: Black, Navy, White, Maroon

#### Sleeveless Shirts

- No. 12E. Worsted, medium weight, full fashioned, \$1.75  
No. 6E. Sanitary Cotton: White, Black, Navy. .50

#### Quarter Sleeve Shirts

- No. 12F. Worsted, medium weight, full fashioned, \$1.75  
No. 6F. Sanitary Cotton: White, Black, Navy. .50

#### Athletic Pants

- No. 1. White or Black Sateen, with or without stripe on side, fly front, lace back. Per pair, \$1.25  
No. 2. White or Black Sateen, with or without stripes on side, elastic back. Per pair, \$1.00  
No. 3. White or Black Sateen, fly front, elastic back, no stripes, .75  
No. 4. White or Black Sateen, elastic waist, no stripes, Pair, .50  
When ordering pants with stripes, give color desired.

### CHAMOIS PUSHERS



Made of fine chamois skin and used with Running, Walking, Jumping and other Athletic Shoes. They protect the feet and prevent blistering; also used to make shoes fit more snugly. Worn with long past over instep.

No. 5. Per pair, 25c.

### ATHLETES' GRIPS



No. 1. Made of selected cork and shaped to fit the hollow of hand. Per pair, 10c.

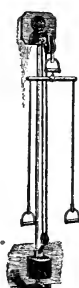




## SPALDING'S CHEST WEIGHTS

... FOR HOME EXERCISING ...

**N**O apparatus for home exercising covers the field so thoroughly as our Chest Weights listed on this page. No instructions are necessary, and by simply following the chart furnished with each machine all the muscles of the body may be easily and pleasantly exercised and with sufficient variations in the movements to relieve it of monotony. A few of the many movements, on margins of page, will give some idea of its scope.

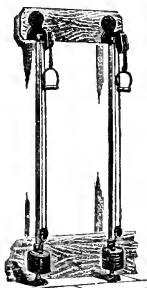


**SPALDING No. 7**

15 LB. WEIGHTS

Japan Finish, \$7.50

Single Spalding Chest Weight with Cross Bar and Double Handles for 2-handed exercises. Especially adapted to small rooms.

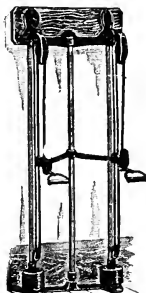


**SPALDING No. 6**

16 LB. WEIGHTS

Japan Finish, \$10.00

Our No. 6 Chest Weight is the same as our No. 5 with out the Centre Arm Adjustment.



**SPALDING No. 5**

16 LB. WEIGHTS

No. 5, Japan Finish, \$15.00

No. 5A, Nickel-plated Trim-mings, . . . \$18.00

The No. 5 Machine has the Centre Arm Adjustment which permits of all the lower as well as the direct and upper chest movements. The various changes are made by raising or lowering the centre arm, requiring but a few seconds to do it, and practically combines in one machine a complete gymnasium.

### ATTACHMENTS FOR THE SPALDING WALL MACHINES



**FOOT GEAR**

#### SPALDING'S ROWING ATTACHMENT



For use in connection with the Spalding Wall Machine No. 5.

No. 1, Complete, \$8.00

#### HEAD ATTACHMENT



The Head Attachment can be used by simply snapping to one of the handles. It helps to develop the muscles in the neck and back.

No. 3, Head Attachment, complete, \$1.00

#### FOOT GEAR, WITH ATTACHMENT

Can be worn either with or without shoe. The inside, outside, front or back leg exercises can be obtained by changing the snap hook from one ring to another.

No. 2, Foot Gear, with attachment, \$1.00

NEW YORK **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** CHICAGO



# SPALDING'S BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Our line of flannels for Base Ball Uniforms consists of the best qualities in their respective grades and the most desirable colors for Base Ball Uniforms. Each grade is kept up to the highest point of excellence, and quality improved wherever possible every season. Owing to the heavy weight flannels used in our Nos. 0 and 1 Uniforms, we have found it desirable, after many years of experience, to use a little lighter weight material for the shirts; this makes them more comfortable, much cooler, and wear just as well as the heavier weight.

## The Spalding's UNIFORM No. 0

The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything offered in this line. Used almost exclusively by all League and professional clubs for years past, is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Brown, Green.

No. 0 The Spalding Shirt, any style,	\$5.50
No. 0 The Spalding Padded Pants, any style,	6.00
No. 3/0 The Spalding Stockings,	1.50
No. 0 Quality Cap, any style,	1.00
No. 3/0 Web Belt, leather lined,	.75
	<b>\$14.75</b>

## University No. 1

In workmanship and quality of material equal to our No. 0 Uniform, but made of little lighter weight flannel. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Brown, Green.

No. 1 University Shirt, any style,	\$4.50
No. 1 University Padded Pants, any style,	4.50
First Quality Cap, any style,	.75
No. 47 Web or all Leather Belts,	.50
No. 1 Stockings,	1.00
	<b>\$11.25</b>

## Inter-scholastic No. 2

Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Brown, Green.

No. 2 Inter-scholastic Shirt, any style,	\$3.75
No. 2 Inter-scholastic Pants, padded, any style,	3.50
First Quality Cap, any style,	.75
No. 23 Web Belt,	.25
No. 2 Wool Stockings,	.75
	<b>\$9.00</b>



## Club Special No. 3

Made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown.

No. 3 Club Special Shirt, any style,	\$2.50
No. 3 Club Special Pants, padded, any style,	2.50
Third Quality Cap,	.50
No. 23 Web Belt,	.25
No. 3 Stockings,	.50
	<b>\$6.25</b>

## Amateur Special No. 4

The cheapest outfit we make this season. Made of fair quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Brown Mix, Dark Gray.

No. 4 Amateur Special Shirt, any style,	\$1.85
No. 4 Amateur Special Pants, padded, any style,	1.75
Fourth Quality Cap,	.40
No. 4 Web Belt,	.25
No. 4 Stockings,	.25
	<b>\$4.50</b>

Above prices include lettering on Shirts. Detachable Sleeves, 50c. per shirt extra. Special measurement blanks and samples on application.



DIAGRAMS FOR MEASUREMENTS.

**HOW TO ORDER UNIFORMS.**—Samples of flannels and special measurement blanks mailed to clubs and others interested on application. If in a hurry for uniforms, and no sample or measurement blanks on hand, follow the instructions given below, give us an idea of color desired and we will use our judgment in getting up same. Our many years of experience will enable us to make a more pleasing combination than parties unused to selecting materials and trimmings for uniforms.

**TO MEASURE FOR UNIFORMS.**—Cut out bottom line on this page, paste at top of letter, and enter and measure each man separately, as indicated by the numbers given and shown on diagrams. Use this form in absence of special measurement blanks.

NAMES	SHIRTS				PANTS				Cap Size	Knee	Shoes
	Collar	Sleeve 2 to 4	Chest 6-8	Yoke 7 to 8	Around Waist 1-1	Outseam 2 to 4	Inseam 8 to 8	Around Hips 7-7			

NEW YORK **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** CHICAGO

# TEN PIN ALLEY OUTFITS



**REGULATION BALL.**  
Adopted by the American  
Bowling League.  
Circum. 27 in., weight 16 lbs.  
Price, \$4.00



8 1/4 inch.  
\$3.50



8 inch.  
\$3.00



7 3/4 inch.  
\$2.75



7 inch.  
\$2.50



LEAGUE



CANDLE PIN

## TEN PIN BALLS



6 1/2 inch.  
\$2.00



6 inch.  
\$1.80



5 1/2 inch.  
\$1.50



5 inch.  
\$1.25



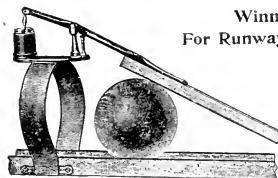
4 1/2 inch.  
\$1.00



4 inch.  
75c.

Our Balls are made of the best selected lignum vitae. Complement of balls and pins for SINGLE ALLEY consists of two Regulation balls, and one each of the following sizes: 8, 7 3/4, 7 1/2, 6 3/4, 6, 5 1/2, 5 and 4 1/2 inches. one set League Model Pins. For DOUBLE ALLEY—Four Regulation balls: two each 7, 7 1/4 and 8 inches, one each 6 1/2, 6, 5 1/2, 5 and 4 1/2 inches, and two sets League Model Pins. Holes bored in balls for admission of fingers and thumb at 25c. per hole extra. Estimates furnished for complete alleys.

## Winn's Patent Stop For Runways on Bowling Alleys



The object of this invention is to prevent the chipping and jamming of the balls, as they are returned on the run of the alley. It can be readily adjusted to check or retard the ball and allow it to pass slowly from under the brake lever into place at the end of the run, the brake at once dropping into position to receive the next ball. The working parts are of steel, made in a strong and substantial manner, and will last for years. No alley is complete without one.

Price, \$10.00

League model,  
Candle Pins,

## PINS

Per set, \$4.00  
" " 2.00

## ACCESSORIES

Sponges, Per piece, 75c. to \$2.00  
Swing Cushions, Each, 10.00  
Rubber for Newels, Each, 75c. to 1.00  
Mahogany Newel, Each, 12.00  
Black Walnut Newel, " 6.00  
Blackboards, space for 16 contestants, Each, 5.00  
Blackboards, large, for 24 contestants, Each, 7.00  
Crayons, Per gross, .20  
Chamois Blackboard Rubbers, Each, .25  
Brass Sponge Cups, nickel-plated, " 4.50  
Extra Tin Sponge Cups, " 1.50  
Sponge Cups for top of Newel, Each, 4.50  
brass lined, Per set, 1.50  
Spots, Per box, 1.00  
Foot Chalk,

## Bowling Ball Bags



Made for carrying individual balls.

No. 3. Canvas, regulation style, leather trimmed, Each, \$1.00



## Bowling

Containing instructions how to Bowl, Score, Handicap, and Rules for Playing the various games. Also complete records of the prominent bowlers.

No. 58. Price, 10c.

## Spalding's Bowling Score Books

No. A. Club size, 60 games, \$1.25  
No. B. Club size, 120 games, 1.75  
No. C. Pocket size, 100 games, .75  
No. D. Pocket size, 50 games, .50

## Shuffleboard Weights

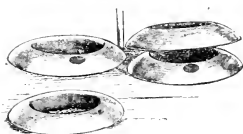


(IMPROVED PATTERNS.)

Our weights are of the regulation size and weight, and finely finished. A set comprises eight pieces—four marked "A" and four marked "B."

No. 2. Iron, Per set, \$2.50

## QUOITS



## Japanned Iron Quoits

No. 1. 4 1/2 inches diameter, weight 7 1/2 lbs., \$ .70  
2. 5 inches diameter, weight 10 lbs., .80  
3. 5 1/2 inches diameter, weight 11 1/2 lbs., .90  
4. 6 inches diameter, weight 13 lbs., 1.00  
Wrought Iron Pins, Pair, 1.50

## Rubber Quoits

Made of best Para rubber. Will not slide or roll. For indoor or outdoor use. Regulation size, four quoits to a set, each set in a cardboard box.

No. 5. Per set, \$2.00

# THE WHITELY EXERCISER

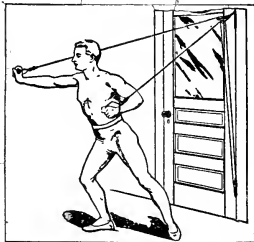
An ideal gymnasium for home use. Weighs less than two pounds. Has no weights. Can be put up permanently in two minutes without tools of any kind. With a few extra hooks can be used in every room in the house.



The hooks are of steel wire and do not injure the woodwork. No straps to buckle. No weights to change; self-adjusting resistance. No dead weights—you'll think it's alive. Exercises all the muscles, not the upper limbs only.



MADE  
IN  
FOUR  
STRENGTHS



HEAVY,  
MEDIUM,  
LIGHT,  
CHILDREN'S



Style 0. Fitted with good pulleys,

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Style 1. Cone-bearing pulleys, adjustable, noiseless,

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Style 2. Full nickel finish, with polished wood handles,

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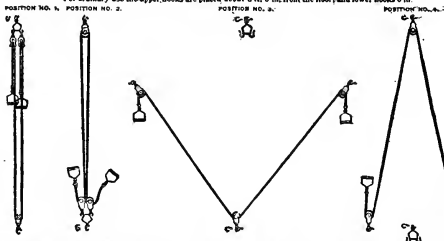
Style 3. Extra finish, silk-covered cable, packed in embossed case,

5.00

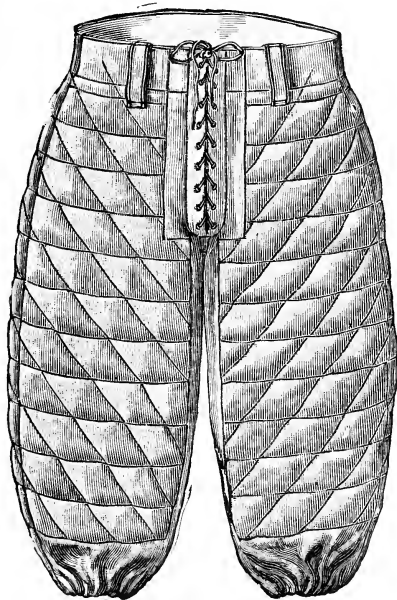
The machines are made in four different strengths, or tensions, known as *Heavy, Medium, Light and Children's*. In ordering state strength as well as style.

## DIAGRAM FOR PUTTING UP THE WHITELY EXERCISER.

For ordinary use the upper hooks are placed about 4 ft. 6 in. from the floor, and lower hooks 4 in.



The position may be varied from the illustrations, to suit the pleasure of the operator, by the use of a few extra screw-hooks. Sent for charts illustrating Roberts' Chest-Weight Drill, Sandow Drill, Roberts' Dumb-Bell Drill, Wand Drill and Special Exercises—all movements adapted for the Whitely Exerciser—a 10 cent chart, set of 25 cents by mail. Measurement blank, 1 cent.



# Spald- ing's Foot Ball Pants

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Catalogue  
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Sports Free

No. oC. Foot Ball Pants, extra quality, lace front, made of a special heavy white duck, padded both in front and rear and heavily padded on hips and knees. . . . . Per pair, \$2.00

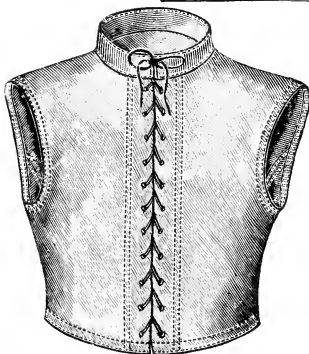
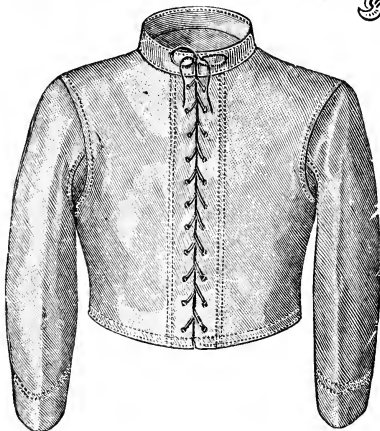
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No. oo. Intercollegiate Foot Ball Pants, lace front, made of the finest and most serviceable drab moleskin, manufactured expressly for the purpose. The hips and knees are heavily padded with fine curled hair and the thighs with light wadding. . . . . Per pair, \$5.00

No. oM. Foot Ball Pants, lace front, made of good grade and weight of moleskin, padded throughout and extra padding at hips and knees. . . . . Per pair, \$3.50

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# Foot Ball Jackets



No. 0C. Jacket, extra quality, made of special heavy white duck, sewed with the best and strongest linen, hand-made eyelets, with sleeves.

\$1.25

No. 0S. Same as our No. 0C, without sleeves.

\$1.00

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No. 1S. Same as our No. 1, without sleeves.

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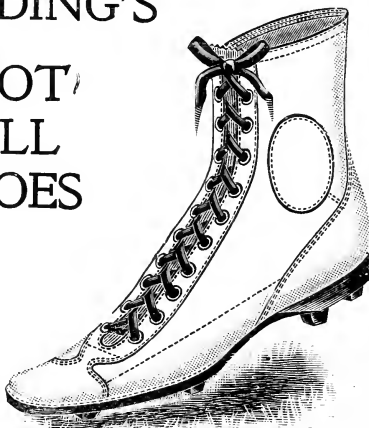


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No. A-2. "Club Special" Shoe Per pair, \$4.00

No. A-3. "Amateur Special" Shoe Per pair, \$3.00



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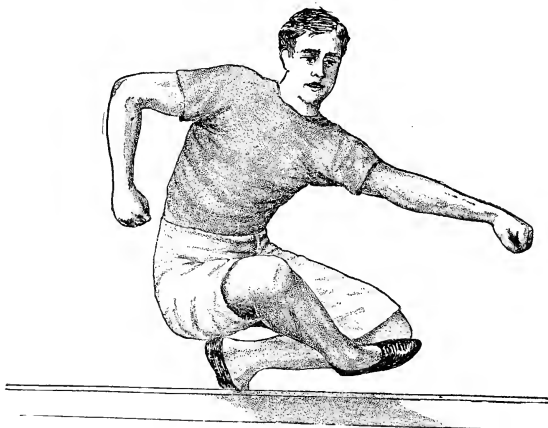
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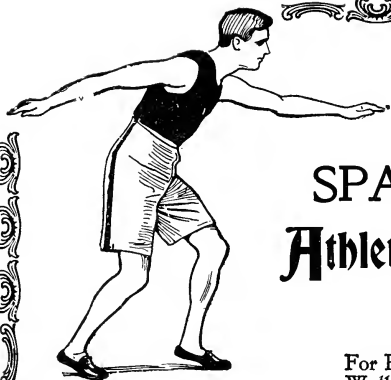
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## ATHLETIC PANTS

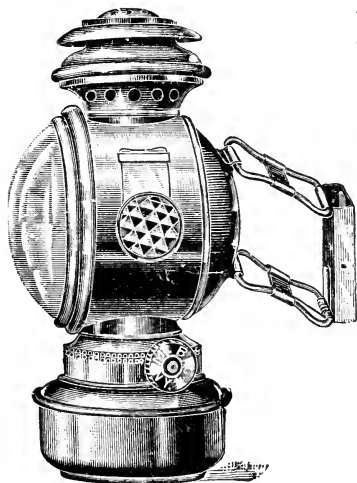
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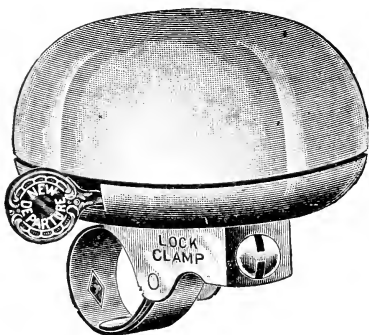


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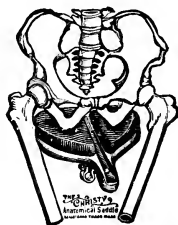
## WOMEN'S MODEL

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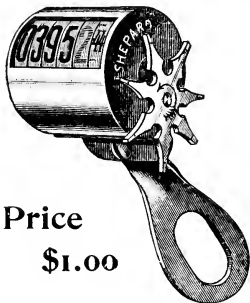
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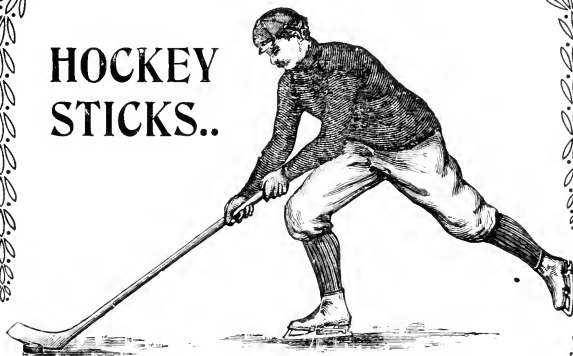
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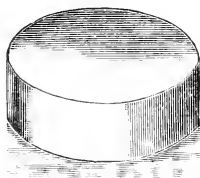


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